



Lancashire Textile Mills

Lancashire

Rapid Assessment Survey



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

The Lancashire Textile Mills Rapid Assessment Survey has been initiated by Lancashire County Council (LCC), in partnership with English Heritage, which commissioned and funded the project. The survey was intended to confirm and enhance the existing record of textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire, and provide a firm information base within the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). The assessment commenced in June 2008, and was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). For the purposes of this assessment, textile-manufacturing sites have been taken to include the preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of organic textiles, including cotton, wool, silk, fustian, and flax, and man-made fabrics such as oilcloth and rayon. Ancillary works that were demonstrably part of the textile industry, such as textile-machinery works, have also been included in the survey.

The need for a survey of Lancashire's historic textile-manufacturing sites was implemented as an urgent response to the current threat to the surviving industrial heritage, and the lack of an information base available to the local planning authorities with which to assess development proposals. The principal research aim of the survey was to develop an information database of the state of textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire. At the commencement of the survey, there were only approximately 1000 sites recorded on the county Historic Environment Record (HER), and there was very little descriptive detail available for many of these sites. The specific objectives of the assessment survey were to identify from primary sources all the textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire, review the existing baseline data on textile-manufacturing sites held in the Lancashire HER, develop an initial database of the textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, coupled to a Geographic Information System (GIS), produce a desk-based survey of the textile-manufacturing sites, and update the Lancashire HER. It was intended from the outset that the results would also be used for determining more precisely what further stages of field assessment would need to be developed.

The assessment survey has identified a total of 1661 textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire. Of these, 619 survive, or are partially extant, which equates to a survival rate of 37.27%.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lancashire Textile Mills Rapid Assessment Survey was initiated by Lancashire County Council (LCC), in partnership with English Heritage, which commissioned and funded the project. In particular, Peter Iles and Doug Moir, of Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and Dr Jennie Stopford, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage, provided invaluable input to the project.

OA North would also like to thank numerous people who provided information, advice, support and encouragement during the course of the data capture. In particular, OA North wishes to express its thanks to Darren Ratcliffe of English Heritage, Jo Clarke, of Elevate, Ian Gibson of Lancashire County Museum Service, Anthony Pilling, textile engineering and architectural historian, Chris Aspin, historian with a special knowledge of the Lancashire textile industry, and Professor Peter Solar, who shared his detailed research of the English textile industry. OA North is also grateful to the Conservation Officers with the various boroughs in Lancashire, and particularly Andrew Rudge of Blackburn with Darwen, Ian Heywood of Chorley, Rosemary Lyons of Burnley, and Adrian Dowd of Ribble Valley.

Whilst the bulk of the relevant primary documentation was accessed at the Lancashire Record Office (LRO) in Preston, a considerable body of information was also obtained from the local studies sections of numerous libraries across Lancashire. In particular, in addition to the staff at the LRO, OA North is grateful to the staff at Rawtenstall library, Chorley library, the Harris Museum library in Preston, Manchester Central Reference library and Bolton Museum and Archives.

The assessment survey was carried out in tandem with the Pennine North Light Weaving Sheds Project, undertaken by Purcell Miller Tritton LLP, which aimed to research and explore the history of weaving sheds and their development, and assess the significance of weaving sheds, in particular their character and historic and architectural value. OA North is grateful to Liz Humble, of Purcell Miller Tritton LLP, for sharing the results obtained from this study.

The desk-based research was carried out by Ian Miller, Kathryn Blythe, Joanne Povall, Claire Gardner and Anna Hodgkinson. Joanne Povall and Dana Campbell were responsible for the development of the database, under the guidance of Joanne Cook, who also managed the GIS aspects of the project. The report was compiled by Ian Miller, and edited by Rachel Newman, who also fulfilled the role of Project Executive.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The Lancashire Textile Mills Rapid Assessment Survey was proposed by Lancashire County Council, in partnership with English Heritage, and was intended to enhance the existing record of textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire, including the two Unitary Authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. At the commencement of the survey, there were only approximately 1000 sites recorded on the county Historic Environment Record (HER), and there was very little descriptive detail available for many of these sites. This lack of an adequate information base precluded informed decisions being made in the planning process when considering the future of former textile mills, thus presenting a considerable risk to the remains of the county's rich and internationally significant industrial heritage. It was intended from the outset that the results from the Rapid Assessment Survey would also be used for determining more precisely what further stages of field assessment would need to be developed to provide an adequate level of understanding.
- 1.1.2 The loss of a significant proportion of textile mills, frequently without any form of permanent record, can be linked to the decline of the industry in the twentieth century. This resulted in an often dramatic change to the landscapes of the numerous mill towns in Lancashire, reflecting the conflicting requirements and expectations of a post-industrial age. However, the historical importance of the mills, and their status as a diminishing archaeological resource, has been recognised (*eg* English Heritage 1991a, 41-2), mirroring a growing and widespread interest in industrial heritage.
- 1.1.3 The response of the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) to the widespread loss of textile mills was to support three large-scale mill surveys during the 1980s, which were carried out in West Yorkshire (Giles and Goodall 1992), Greater Manchester (Williams with Farnie 1992), and East Cheshire (Calladine and Fricker 1993). In brief, the aim of these surveys was to produce as full a record as possible of the buildings of the textile industry, and to examine the importance of mills in the architectural heritage of the region. The principal objectives of each survey were the creation of an archive and the production of a Royal Commission publication, although differences in the funding of the three projects resulted in some variations in the structure of the final publications (Williams 1988, 193-4).
- 1.1.4 The survey carried out in Greater Manchester is of particular relevance to the present project, as it incorporated a large part of the historic county of Lancashire. The survey was also intended to create a reliable information base to provide consistent information on all the extant mills, which could be used by the District Planning Authorities when assessing applications for new developments. The initial survey in Greater Manchester comprised five stages: cartographic analysis; rapid field survey; documentary research; aerial

photographic survey; and the creation of a computerised index for the archive (Williams 1988, 194). The results of the survey comprised references to some 2500 sites, with initial field survey information providing for over 1000 extant complexes. The data generated provided the basis for a general assessment of the nature of the extant mill sites, and the impact of mill demolition. In assessing the data, extant sites were subdivided according to economic branch, date, construction, functional type and power type, and well-preserved examples in each category were selected for individual study.

- 1.1.5 The three mill surveys were enormously successful, and have produced county-wide databases that have proved to be crucial in allowing informed decisions within the planning system to be made on individual sites. However, the modern county of Lancashire was not covered by the surveys, despite this having been the heart of textile, and particularly cotton, manufacturing. The physical remains of the textile industry, much of which is both a fragile and vulnerable archaeological resource, continues to be lost to new development. A major factor in this situation is the absence of an information base on the surviving industrial heritage to assess the impact of development proposals.
- 1.1.6 Some valuable surveys of textile mills in Lancashire have been undertaken on a local level in recent years, notably English Heritage's investigation of the textile mills in the borough of Pendle (English Heritage 1999), enhanced by Shackleton's study of the same area (Shackleton 2006), Aspin's survey of Arkwright-type mills (Aspin 2003), and Dickinson's work on mills in Preston (Dickinson 2002). These studies all provide useful descriptions of the mills and background information on the companies which worked them, although they do not present an archaeological assessment of the sites. Similarly, the *Industrial Heritage* series of 15 volumes produced by Mike Rothwell since the late 1970s provides detailed information on the textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn (Rothwell 1979a; 1979b; 1980; 1981; 1993), Blackburn and Darwen (Rothwell 1985; 1986), Ribble Valley (Rothwell 1990), Padiham (Rothwell 2005), the Nelson, Brierfield and Barrowford areas of Pendle (Rothwell 2007), and the Haslingden, Helmshore and Whitworth areas of Rossendale (Rothwell 2008; 2009). Whilst these volumes offer an invaluable resource to any study of the local industrial heritage, those that deal with Blackburn, Rishton and Great Harwood, for instance, had all been published in the mid-1980s, and numerous textile-manufacturing sites have since been demolished or remodelled.

1.2 VARIATION FOR BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN

- 1.2.1 During the course of the assessment survey, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council offered an opportunity to include the information as part of the evidence base for their Local Development Framework. In order to enhance the value of the data generated during the Lancashire Textile Mills Rapid Assessment Survey, Andrew Rudge, the Principal Planner (Conservation & Design) with Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, requested that the outline of each historic mill building was digitised and a polygon shapefile loaded into the GIS system. It was intended that this would allow the precise location of the surviving historic buildings pertaining to the textile industry to be known in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen, rather than a single spot marking the approximate centre of each site, and would allow more informed decisions to be made by the council when considering the future of these sites.
- 1.2.2 A detailed proposal was devised by OA North, and was submitted to English Heritage for consideration as a variation to the project (OA North 2009). The variation was approved by English Heritage in October 2009, and was carried out in November 2009.

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 England's status as a leading manufacturer of textile goods on a world stage can be traced to the medieval period, when woollens formed the nation's largest export commodity (Ponting 1970). During the fifteenth century, the nascent linen industry began to take root in south Lancashire, using flax imported from Ireland via the port of Chester (Higham 2004, 196-7). The weaving of woollens and the production of linen remained important trades in Lancashire throughout the sixteenth century, when silk and mixed fabrics classed as small wares and fustians started to gain popularity, with cotton frequently forming the weft in the latter fabric; the earliest known reference to cotton in Lancashire dates from 1601, when it is mentioned in the will of a Bolton fustian weaver (Wadsworth and Mann 1931, 15).
- 1.3.2 During the second half of the eighteenth century, the technical revolution in the cotton-spinning industry was largely responsible for the dramatic change to the economic and social structure of the region, and resulted in the transformation of Lancashire from an isolated and predominantly rural region to a textile-manufacturing centre of international repute. Lancashire dominated the English cotton industry into the twentieth century; during the early years of the last century, it has been estimated that some 76% of the cotton operatives in the United Kingdom were within Lancashire (Chapman 1905, 37). The cotton industry reached its peak in 1914, with India, the largest single customer, buying 3000 million yards of cotton cloth (Holland 1976, 142). Despite cotton remaining as Britain's leading export until 1938, the industry declined rapidly between the wars, largely through a fall in exports. Countries that had formerly provided lucrative markets, and particularly India, developed their own mills. Japan captured many former British markets in China and the Far East, and the imposition of tariffs by America and Brazil caused further damage to the export

of British cotton goods. A short boom period began in 1945 as a result of shortages caused by the war, but after 1952 British cotton textiles faced intense competition from manufacturers in the Far East. More serious, however, was the widespread manufacture of man-made fibres; by 1962, 40% of British cloth production was in man-made fibres (Holland 1976, 278). In consequence, the British textile industry largely collapsed during the second half of the twentieth century, which in many cases led to the rapid decay, neglect, dereliction and demolition of numerous mills.

2. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 RESEARCH AIMS

2.1.1 The Lancashire Textile Mills Rapid Assessment Survey was intended to produce an information base of the physical remains of the county's historic textile industry. The research aims were formulated in response to professional discourse, and the initiatives outlined in the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007), and were defined as:

- to develop an information database of textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire that can be used to gauge the current threat to the surviving industrial heritage, and to assess the impact of future development proposals;
- to establish in outline the levels of significance of individual sites;
- to enable a better understanding of the archaeological resource within the archaeological community and amongst the Stakeholders;
- to raise awareness of Lancashire's rich and nationally and/or internationally important heritage of textile manufacturing;
- to identify regional research priorities and sustainable objectives for the most significant sites;
- to allow better working practices to be developed, facilitating interaction and understanding between archaeologists and other professionals.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The stated objectives of the project included:

- to identify from primary sources all the textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire, including the two Unitary Authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool;
- to review the existing baseline data on textile-manufacturing sites held in the Lancashire HER, and enhance that data from an agreed list of sources and participants;
- to develop an initial database of the textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, coupled to a Geographic Information System (GIS), and the transfer of the data to the Lancashire HER;
- to produce a desk-based assessment of the textile-manufacturing sites, which will identify the extant buildings and areas of buried remains of archaeological interest;
- to update the Lancashire HER with the results of the database, GIS and assessment (above), thus providing a firm information base on which to build subsequent stages of the project.

2.3 BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN BUILDINGS' DIGITISATION

2.3.1 In addition to the aims and objectives of the assessment survey, the agreed variation to the project to allow the digitisation of historic textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen aimed:

- to identify the exact location of surviving historic buildings on each textile-manufacturing site in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen;
- to map the position of the historic buildings, and create a shapefile in the GIS;
- to provide Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council with data to enhance the evidence base for their Local Development Framework;
- to create a useful pilot for establishing the parameters for the proposed Phase 2 of the Lancashire Textile Mills Assessment Survey.

2.3.2 It was intended that the process would also facilitate a calculation of the available floorspace within historic textile-mill buildings, which in turn would similarly inform any future consideration of their long-term management or reuse. In total, 113 sites were examined, some of which contained multiple buildings.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROJECT SCOPE

- 3.1.1 The project aimed to produce a desk-based assessment of the textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire, and the development of an information database. The boundary of the modern county of Lancashire formed the study area. For the purposes of the assessment survey, the modern county has been considered in terms of its 14 component boroughs, including the two Unitary Authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool; the other boroughs considered were Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre (Fig 1).
- 3.1.2 Textile-manufacturing has been taken to include the preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of organic textiles, including cotton, wool, silk, fustian, and jute, and man-made fabrics such as oilcloth and rayon. Ancillary works that were demonstrably part of the textile industry, such as textile-machinery works, have also been included in the survey where all or most of their output was directly utilised by the textile manufacturing sites. For instance, a chemical works that produced, amongst a wide range of products, dyes and bleaches has not been included, but sites where dye or bleach was produced exclusively has been included. An engineering works that mainly manufactured looms has been included, but a foundry that provided cast-iron structural elements used in mills and other buildings has not.

3.2 INTERFACES

- 3.2.1 The methodology employed has been a modified form of that used for the Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey (*Section 1.1.4 above*). A GIS system was established, designed and maintained to facilitate input and analysis of the data. Multiple GIS software packages were used, but all vector data were stored in ESRI shapefile format, and all raster data in geo-referenced TIFF format-compatibility and standards compliant.
- 3.2.2 The database format was Access 97, which is both backward and forward compatible with other Access formats and can be readily imported into other database formats, including the Lancashire HER, as required. The database structure was compliant with MIDAS standards (English Heritage 2007), with standard terminology used wherever possible.
- 3.2.3 At the completion of the project, the data were exported from the database in comma-delimited file format (CSV) to enable easy integration into the Lancashire HER, along with a shapefile containing the location of each mill and a pdf gazetteer of both standing and demolished mills.



Figure 1: Map of the modern county of Lancashire, showing the component boroughs

3.3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.3.1 A wide-range of documentary sources was consulted during the data capture. In the first instance, a baseline dataset was derived from the existing information recorded on the Lancashire HER, and each entry was then checked and the information enhanced and expanded. During this process, it became evident that many of the recorded sites had multiple entries in the HER, and many of the descriptions given were incomplete or inaccurate.
- 3.3.2 A key element of the data capture was a comprehensive examination of the sequence of Ordnance Survey mapping. The locations of the known textile-manufacturing sites were checked, and new sites identified, through a close study of the historical map sequence. These maps were all scanned, rubber-sheeted and geo-referenced in ArcMap by identifying reference points extant today and linking them to their modern-day equivalents on the Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 3.3.3 In the first instance, all of the 1840s Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10,560 maps for Lancashire were examined. The subsequent sequence of Ordnance Survey mapping, produced in four editions at a scale of 1:2500, and comprising a total of some 2435 map sheets for Lancashire, were all examined. In addition, some 570 town maps that were produced in the mid- and late nineteenth century at a scale of 1:1058 and 1:528 were also examined.
- 3.3.4 The data generated from analysis of historical mapping were enhanced by information obtained from numerous documentary sources, including contemporary journals, archives of trade associations, and nineteenth-century parliamentary returns. Articles printed in nineteenth-century newspapers proved to be of considerable value, particularly where mill premises are advertised for sale, as detailed description of the buildings' contents are often given. Trade directories also yielded a considerable body of pertinent data, and particularly those for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries produced by Worrall and Skinner, which contain detailed information on individual textile firms. The RCHME mills aerial photograph collection held within the Lancashire HER was also utilised, and proved to be an invaluable record of the extent of numerous mill complexes across Lancashire in the mid-1980s. In many cases, these aerial photographs are the best record for some sites that have since been demolished.

3.4 RECORD CREATION

- 3.4.1 Records for each mill were created within an Access database and displayed in the GIS as both a point representing the centre coordinates of the site and as a polygon representing the extent. Relevant historical photographs and engravings have been scanned and the digital images linked to the Site Record Table (Fig 2). A search was carried out of primary and secondary sources, including published and unpublished (grey) literature. The data were analysed and collated, and cross-referenced with the existing HER data for Lancashire. By using the various cartographic and documentary sources, it has been possible to establish at what map revision a particular mill was in use by, and when it fell

out of use. This information was recorded in the database in such a way that it is possible to display quickly which mills were extant on a particular map revision.

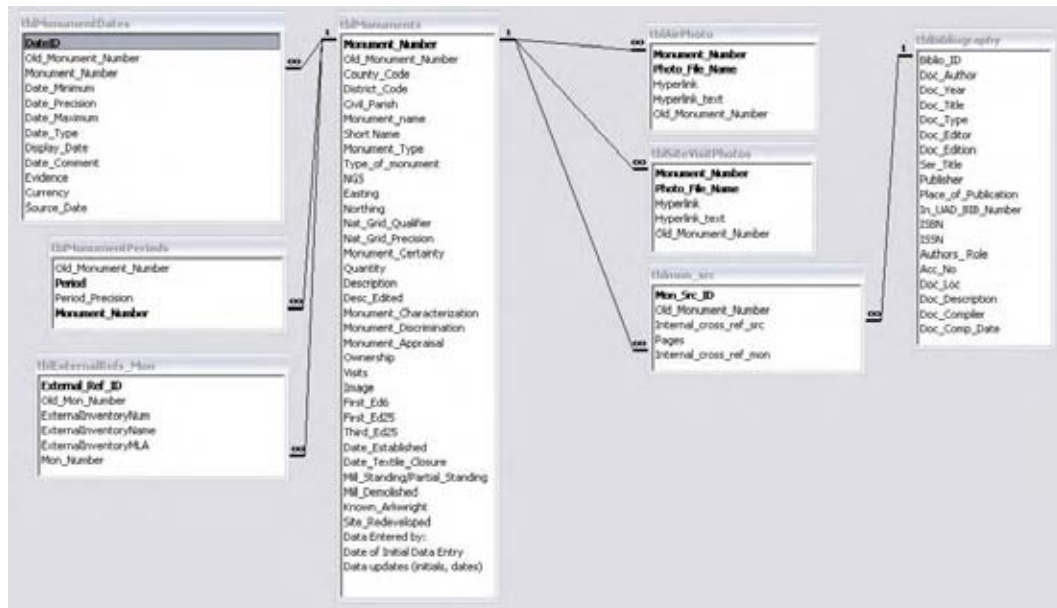


Figure 2: Simplified relationships of tables in the database

3.4.2 The data derived from this process were enhanced by information available in secondary sources, which included trade directories, nineteenth-century parliamentary returns, archives of trade associations, and Building Control plans. Local experts were also interviewed, and the RCHME mill photographs collection, held by LCAS, was examined in detail, scanned where appropriate, and referenced in the GIS system.

3.4.3 The survival of individual sites was checked via a programme of rapid ground truthing. Initially, the use of digital imaging software, such as Google Earth, proved to be an effective way of assessing some sites, providing an indication of the extent of survival. Numerous sites, however, were also visited as part of the project. This process highlighted the rate at which textile-manufacturing sites continue to be lost to development, as many examples that appear on digital imaging have since been demolished.

3.5 ARCHIVE

3.5.1 The archive created by the survey comprises conventional paper material, alongside digital GIS data, which need an appropriate computer system to be used. The digital archive has been transferred in appropriate formats back to the Lancashire HER, where the data will be curated and maintained, and where it will be used to inform decisions within the planning process, and develop management strategies for sites and areas. It is anticipated that the data may also be used by interested parties, such as the Lancashire Economic Partnership and the North West Development Agency, and to feed into Heritage Counts and the North West Historic Environment Forum agenda.

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The desk-based research and map regression analysis has identified a total of 1661 textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county of Lancashire (Fig 3). As perhaps might be expected, the majority of all the identified textile-manufacturing sites were concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the county, within the boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Rossendale, Burnley and Pendle, corresponding essentially to Pennine Lancashire. In addition, concentrations of urban textile-manufacturing sites have been identified in Preston, Chorley, Clitheroe and Lancaster, with notable rural examples existing on the periphery of these centres.
- 4.1.2 Of the 1661 textile-manufacturing sites identified, a total of 619 survives, or are partially extant, which equates to an average survival rate of 37.27% (Fig 4), although this varies between the component boroughs (Fig 5). It is clear, for instance, that a larger proportion of sites in Rossendale has been demolished, whilst more than half of those built in Pendle still survive. It should be noted, however, that only elements of historic fabric survive on many of the sites recorded as being extant, and the number of largely intact manufacturing sites is considerably lower.

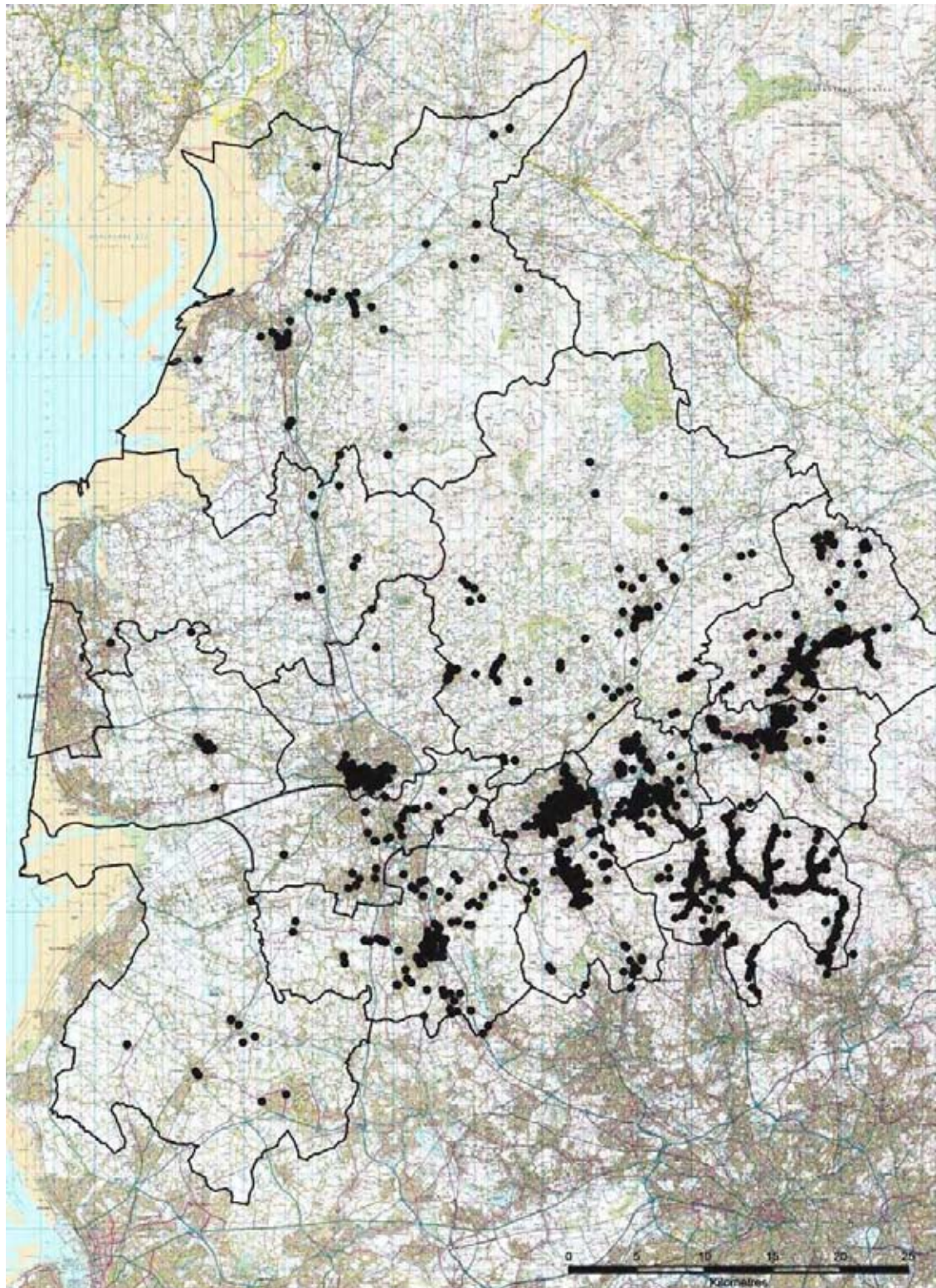


Figure 3: Distribution map showing the location of all sites identified in the survey

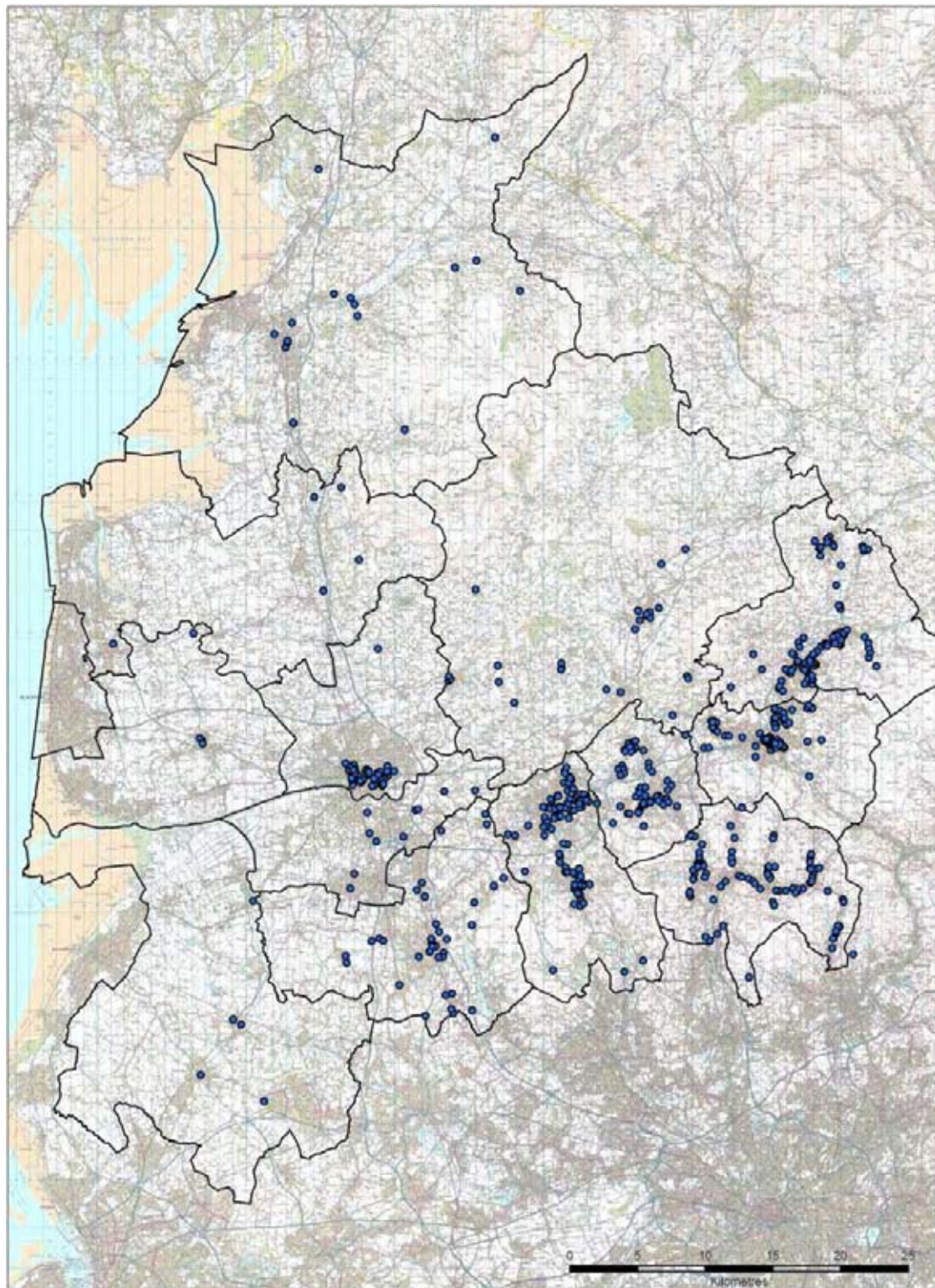


Figure 4: Distribution map showing the location of all surviving textile-manufacturing sites

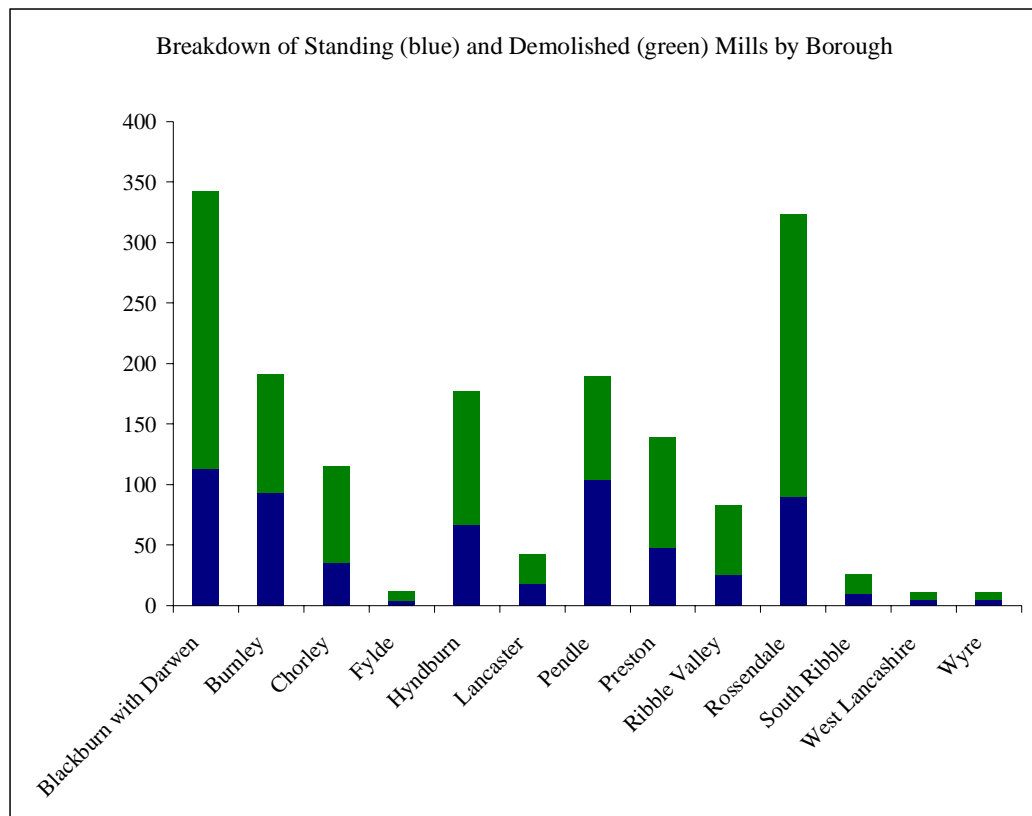


Figure 5: Standing and demolished textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire by borough

4.1.4 Despite the threats facing the surviving buildings of the textile industry, only a very few mill complexes have been afforded Listed Building status; in total, only 45 mill sites in Lancashire (*c* 7%) have been designated as Listed Buildings (Table 1). Similarly, only two of the mills in Lancashire, Grane Mill in Haslingden and Brierfield Mills in Pendle, are listed as buildings at risk (English Heritage 2009). However, a considerable number of the textile-manufacturing sites that were ground-truthed during the course of the assessment survey were clearly at risk of loss.

Borough	Monument Name
Blackburn with Darwen	Imperial Mill, Blackburn (LTM0366)
Blackburn with Darwen	India Mill, Darwen (LTM0771)
Burnley	Calder Vale Mill (engine and boiler house) (LTM 0462)
Burnley	Cuckoo Mill, Burnley (LTM0360)
Burnley	Helm Mill, Padiham (LTM0359)
Burnley	Cow Lane Mill, Burnley (LTM0361)
Burnley	Pentridge Mill, Burnley (chimney) (LTM1235)
Burnley	Stanley Mill, Burnley (LTM0362)
Burnley	Jubilee Mill, Burnley (engine house) (LTM1093)
Burnley	Newtown Mill, Burnley (chimney) (LTM0885)
Burnley	Trafalgar Mill, Burnley (LTM0363)
Burnley	Victoria Mill, Burnley (LTM0364)
Burnley	Belle Vue Mill, Burnley (LTM0365)
Burnley	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley (chimney) (LTM1486)
Chorley	Riverside Cottage, Chorley (LTM1079)
Chorley	Victoria Mill, Chorley (chimney) (LTM1342)
Chorley	Coppull Ring Mill, Coppull (LTM1071)
Hyndburn	Rhyddings Mill, Oswaldtwistle (LTM0078)
Hyndburn	Richmond Hill Street Works, Accrington (LTM1660)
Hyndburn	Altham Corn Mill, Altham (LTM0806)
Lancaster	Willow Mill, Caton (LTM1151)
Lancaster	Low Mill, Caton (LTM1147)
Lancaster	Galgate Silk Mills, Galgate (LTM 1148 and LTM1154)
Lancaster	Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster (LTM1152, LTM1153)
Pendle	Higherford Mill, Barrowford (LTM0828)
Pendle	Brierfield Mills, Brierfield (LTM0834)
Pendle	Primet Foundry, Colne (LTM1326)
Preston	Brookhouse Mill, Preston (LTM0005)
Preston	Moss Mill, Preston (LTM0372)
Preston	Tulketh Mill, Preston (LTM0052)
Preston	Hanover Street Mill, Preston (LTM1199)
Preston	Rigby Street Mill, Preston (LTM0038)
Preston	Centenary Mill, Preston (LTM0048)
Preston	Avenham Road Gold Thread Works, Preston (LTM1545)
Rossendale	Broadclough Mill, Bacup (LTM0962)
Rossendale	Waterside Mill, Bacup (LTM0966)
Rossendale	Stacksteads Mill, Bacup (LTM0113)
Rossendale	Higher Mill, Helmshore (LTM0143)
Rossendale	Ilex Mill, Rawtenstall (LTM0116)
Rossendale	Lower Laund Mill, Rawtenstall (LTM0115)
Rossendale	Hall Carr Mill, Rawtenstall (LTM0140)
Rossendale	Hardman's Mill, Rawtenstall (LTM0141)
West Lancashire	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk (LTM1659)

Table 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire designated as Listed Buildings

4.2 BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN

- 4.2.1 In total, there are 342 sites recorded in Blackburn with Darwen. The largest groups occur in a belt that lies across the central and eastern parts of Blackburn, including the corridor of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and a linear group along the main route through Darwen (Fig 5). Smaller groups of sites have also been identified close to the southern boundary of the borough, at Belmont and near Turton, although most of these have been demolished.
- 4.2.2 Of the total number of sites recorded in Blackburn with Darwen, some physical remains survive at 113 sites (Fig 6), representing a 33.04% survival rate; the surviving sites are listed below (Table 2). In addition, whilst 184 of the 299 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 46 sites, although this remains untested.
- 4.2.3 A range of different textile-manufacturing sites survive in Blackburn. These including good examples of a shuttle works at Cob Wall (LTM0255; Plate 1), a textile-machinery works on Higson Street (LTM1498), a mid-nineteenth-century weaving mill on Campbell Street in Roe Lee (LTM0264), and an early twentieth-century spinning mill on Wallace Street (LTM0366).



Plate 1: Cob Wall Shuttle Works in Blackburn

- 4.2.4 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites that were built close to Darwen town centre, and a group that occupied the higher ground to the west, have all been demolished, although a concentration of sites survives to the south and east of the town centre (Fig 7). The surviving sites include several examples of former

textile-machinery works, integrated mills and spinning mills, such as the restored India Mill (LTM0771) and the partially derelict Lower Darwen Mill, which originated as a water-powered carding mill in c 1774 (LTM0093; Plate 2). However, the surviving sites in Darwen are dominated by weaving mills, which include some interesting examples, such as Woodfold Mill of 1875 (LTM0070; Plate 3), and the small, derelict weaving mills on Lorne Street (LTM0513) and Bright Street (LTM0514).



Plate 2: The derelict spinning block of Lower Darwen Mill



Plate 3: The preparation block and warehouse of Woodfold Mill, Darwen

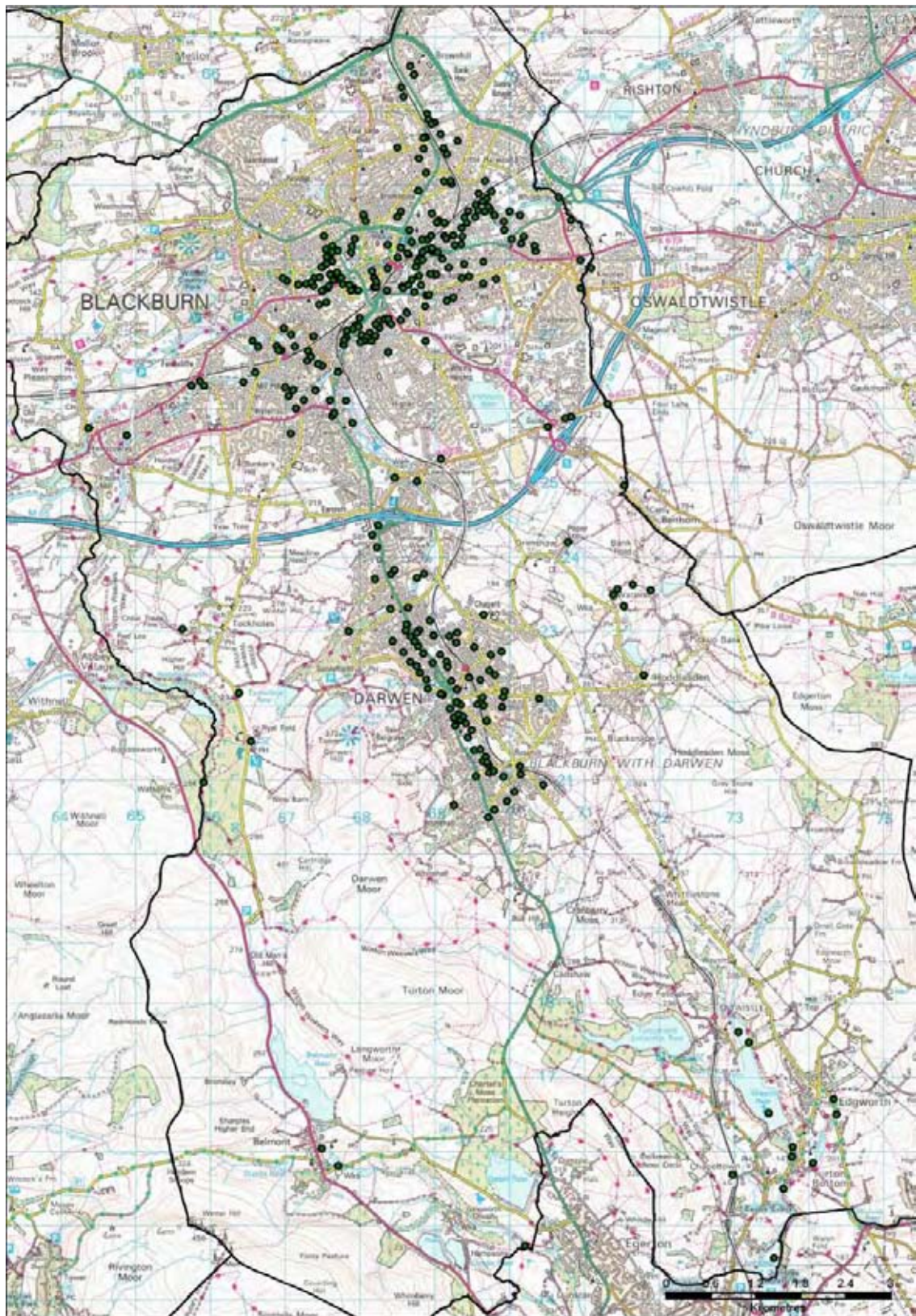


Figure 6: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen

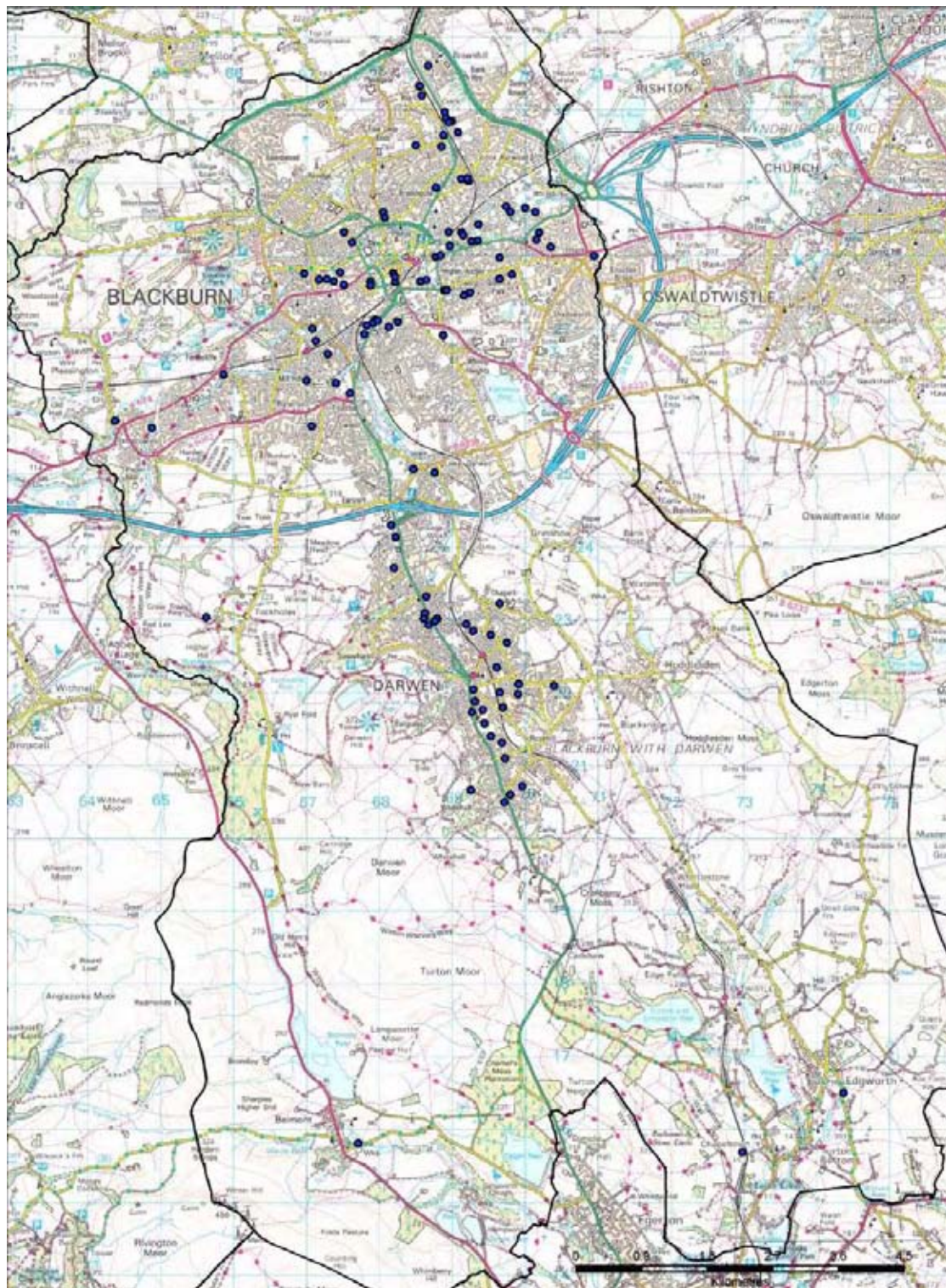


Figure 7: Plan showing the location of surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0070	Woodfold Mill, Dove Lane, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0072	Cotton Hall Weaving Mill, Cotton Hall Street, Chapels	Weaving
LTM0093	Lower Darwen Mill, Darwen	Integrated
LTM0117	Audley Bridge Dyeworks, Bennington Street, Blackburn	Finishing
LTM0175	Navigation New Mill, Wilton Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0176	Hole House Mill, Kenyon Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0179	Jubilee Mill, Gate Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0181	Bank Field Mill, Ordnance Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0185	Green Bank Mill, Cobden Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0186	Burmah Mill, Cobden Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0191	Albert Mill, Gate Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0195	Eanam Bridge Mill, Wharf Street, Blackburn	Spinning
LTM0200	Alma Mill, Hart Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0207	Walpole Street Mill, Walpole Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0209	Audley Bridge Mill, Audley Bridge, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0210	Limbrick Mill, Limbrick Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0213	Unity Mill, Pearson Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0217	Carlisle Street Mill, Carlisle Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0219	Wellington Mill, Pomfret Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0220	Wellington New Mill, Bolton Road, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0221	Britannia Mill, Bolton Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0222	Rockfield Mill, Highfield Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0224	Chadwick Mill, Chadwick Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0226	Rockcliffe Mill, Paterson Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0237	Brookhouse Mills, Lark Hill, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0241	Waterfall Mills, Amberley Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0243	Griffin Mills, Stancliffe Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0247	Spring Bank Mill, Albert Street, Blackburn	Spinning
LTM0251	Albion Mill, Albion Street, Mill Hill, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0254	Cherry Tree Mill, Green Lane, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0255	Shuttle Works, Cob Wall, Blackburn	Spindle and Bobbin Works

LTM0256	Wellfield Mill, Palm Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0260	Bastwell Shuttle Works, Boxwood Street, Blackburn	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0261	Florence Mill, Whalley New Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0262	Carr Cottage Mill, Whalley New Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0264	Roe Lee Old Mill, Campbell Street, Roe Lee, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0267	Garden Seat Mill, Garden Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0268	Bank Top Mill, Dixon Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0269	Turner Street Mill, George Street West, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0271	Duckworthfield Mill, George Street West, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0272	Whalley Banks Mill. Duckworth Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0280	Oxford Mill or Little Peel Mill, Barley Lane, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0297	Brunswick Mill, Canterbury Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0333	Hampden Mill, Meadow Street, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0334	Britannia Mill 2, Extreme Street, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0337	Starkie Street Mill, Darwen	Weaving; Spinning
LTM0340	Ellenshaw Mill, Whalley Crescent, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0348	Darwen Mill, Balle Street, Darwen	Corn Mill; Spinning
LTM0352	Progress Mill, Marsh House Lane, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0366	Imperial Mill, Wallace Street, Blackburn	Spinning
LTM0382	Premier Mill, St John's Avenue, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0383	Primrose Mill, Ratcliffe Street, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0384	Prospect Mill, Queens Park, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0385	Parkside Mill, Queens Park, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0386	Audley Hall Mill Number Two, Dickens Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM0502	Clarendon Road Reed Works, Skew Bridge, Little Harwood	Machine Works
LTM0510	Industry Mill/Perseverance Mill, Cornfield Street, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0511	Bottom Croft Mill, Blackburn Road, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0513	Lorne Street Mill, Lorne Street, off Blackburn Road, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0514	Dove Cottage Mill, Bright Street, Livesey Fold, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0525	Olive Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0687	Albion Works, Albion Road, Ewood, Blackburn	Machine Works

LTM0727	Vernon Street Works, Vernon Street, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM0729	Pioneer and Star Works, Hart Street, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM0771	India Mill, Darwen	Spinning
LTM0772	Hollin Grove Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0859	Navigation Mill, Forrest Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0866	Wensley Fold New Mill, Lund Street, Blackburn	Integrated
LTM0896	Walk Mill, Feniscowles, Blackburn	Fulling
LTM0921	Radford Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM0987	Belmont Printworks, Belmont	Finishing
LTM1034	Walleach Mill, Turton	Spinning
LTM1083	Hope Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1086	Bastfield Mill, Beech Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1111	Grimshaw Park Dyeworks, Blackburn	Finishing
LTM1116	Pioneer Mill, New Chapel Street/ New Wellington Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1117	Unity Mill, Kingston Place, Lower Darwen	Weaving
LTM1119	Hollinshead Mill, off St James's Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1122	Fountain Mill, Carluke Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1124	Scotland Bank Mill, Livesey, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1125	Vale Mill (Haston Lee Mill), Emerald Street, Roe Lee, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1127	Durbar Mill, Hereford Road/Didsbury Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1128	Newton Street Mill, Newton Street, Audley, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1129	India Mill, Laburnam Road, Little Harwood, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1130	Britannia Mill, Didsbury Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1132	Eclipse Mill, Eclipse Road, Feniscowles, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1219	Culvert Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1247	Jubilee Beaming Mill, Logwood Street, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1248	Canal Foundry, Blackburn	Ironworks
LTM1294	Victoria Mill, Turton	Spinning
LTM1495	Britannia Foundry, Canterbury Street, Blackburn	Ironworks
LTM1498	Higson Street Works, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM1499	Randal Street Works, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM1501	Burnside Works, Weir Street, Blackburn	Machine Works

LTM1503	Saint Ives Shuttle Works, Intack, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM1504	Skew Bridge Shuttle Works, Clarendon Road, Little Harwood	Machine Works
LTM1512	Bury Fold, Darwen	Spinning; Finishing
LTM1515	Engine House, Tockholes	Carding
LTM1520	Dove Lane Reed Works, Darwen	Machine Works
LTM1524	White Hall Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1526	Cotton Hall Spinning Mill, Darwen	Integrated
LTM1527	Waterfield Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1528	Anchor Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1530	Marsh House Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1533	Moss Bridge Weaving Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1535	Sunnyhurst Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1536	Bee Hive Mill, Darwen	Weaving
LTM1538	Armenia Mill, Bolton Road, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1542	Lodge Bank Works, Darwen	Machine Works
LTM1560	Roe Lee New Mill, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1563	Audley Hall Mill Number One, Blackburn	Weaving
LTM1564	Weir Street Works, Weir Street, Blackburn	Machine Works
LTM1656	Bolton Road Foundry, Darwen	Machine Works

Table 2: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen

4.3 BLACKPOOL

- 4.3.1 The part of Lancashire that comprises the Unitary Authority of Blackpool does not contain any textile manufacturing sites. A single site is recorded on the HER, although it seems likely that this refers to a workshop rather than a factory-based textile-manufacturing site, and has thus been omitted from the assessment survey.

4.4 BURNLEY

- 4.4.1 In total, there are 191 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Burnley (Fig 8). The principal urban centre of the borough is Burnley, and the majority of sites are clustered in groups around the town centre. Some of the most important groups of mills line the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, including those in the Trafalgar Street area, known locally as the Weavers' Triangle. This group includes Trafalgar Mill (LTM0363), Victoria Mill (LTM0364), Woodfield Mill (LTM0451), Sandygate Mill (LTM0452; Plate 4), Albert Mill (LTM0453), Trafalgar Shed (LTM0454), Waterloo Shed (LTM0456), Hope Shed (LTM0457), Thorneybank Mill (LTM0458), and Caledonia Mill (LTM0883). Another group of canalside mills lies in the vicinity of Plumbe Street and Aqueduct Street, situated to the east of the town centre, including Hill Top Mill (LTM0480), Plumbe Street Shed (LTM0484), Pilling Field Mill (LTM0889), Rishton Mill (LTM1238) and Dean Mill (LTM1469).
- 4.4.2 Textile mills also line the banks of the canal in the Burnley Lane area, situated to the north of the town centre. These include Daneshouse Mill (LTM0478), New Hall Mill (LTM0652), New Hall Shed (LTM0653) and North Bridge Mill (LTM0654), all integrated cotton spinning and weaving mills dating to the late 1860s and 1870s. Weaving mills were added to this group subsequently, including Elm Street Mill (LTM0007; Plate 5), Livingstone Mill of 1888 (LTM0650), and the twentieth-century Cameron Mill (LTM1319) and Bank Hall Mill (LTM1483).
- 4.4.3 Other textile-manufacturing sites in Burnley are focused on the course of the river Calder, including the mid-nineteenth-century Fulledge Mill (LTM0487), Handbridge Mill (LTM0526), Spa Field Mill (LTM0665) and Pentridge Mill (LTM1235), and Oxford Mill of c 1875. Some of the earliest textile mills in Burnley, however, were established on the banks of the river Brun, including Keighley Green Mill (LTM0481) and Parsonage Mill of c 1830 (LTM0482).
- 4.4.4 There is also an important group of cotton mills in Padiham, with a particular concentration occupying a block situated between the river Calder and Wyre Street, on the eastern fringe of the town centre. This group includes Industry Mill (LTM0409), Commercial Mill (LTM0410), Vale Mill (LTM0411), Alma Mill (LTM0412), Wellington Mill (LTM0413), Britannia Mill (LTM0414), Orchard Mill (LTM0416), and Albert Mill (LTM0417), all of which were established during the early 1850s as either integrated or solely weaving factories.
- 4.4.5 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 93 sites (Fig 9), representing a 48.69% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 3). In addition, whilst 70 of the 98 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 23 sites, although this remains untested.



Plate 4: The derelict Sandygate Mill, adjoined by workers' housing on Slater's Terrace



Plate 5: Elm Street Mill, Burnley, established in the 1880s as a room-and-power weaving mill

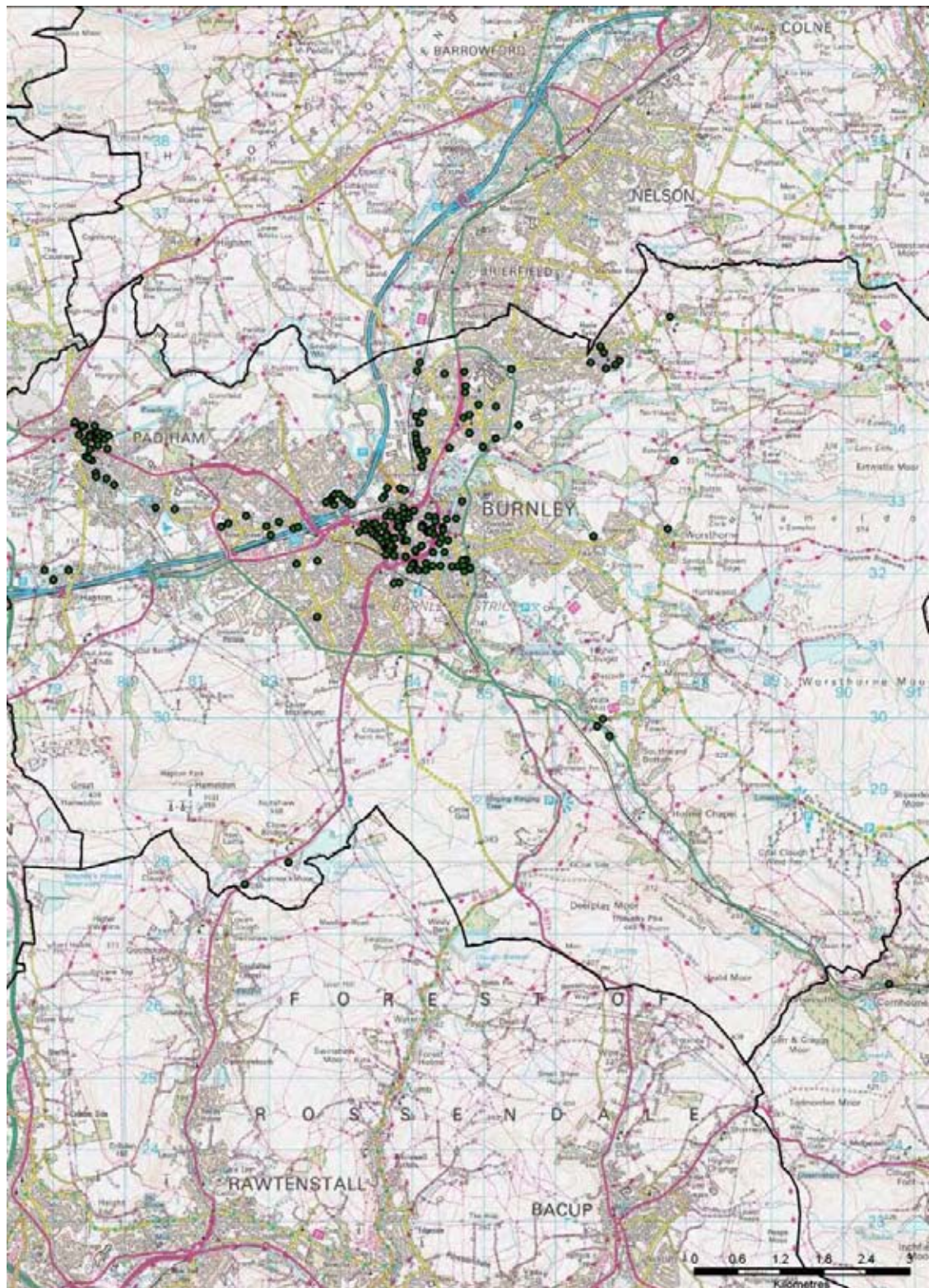


Figure 8: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Burnley

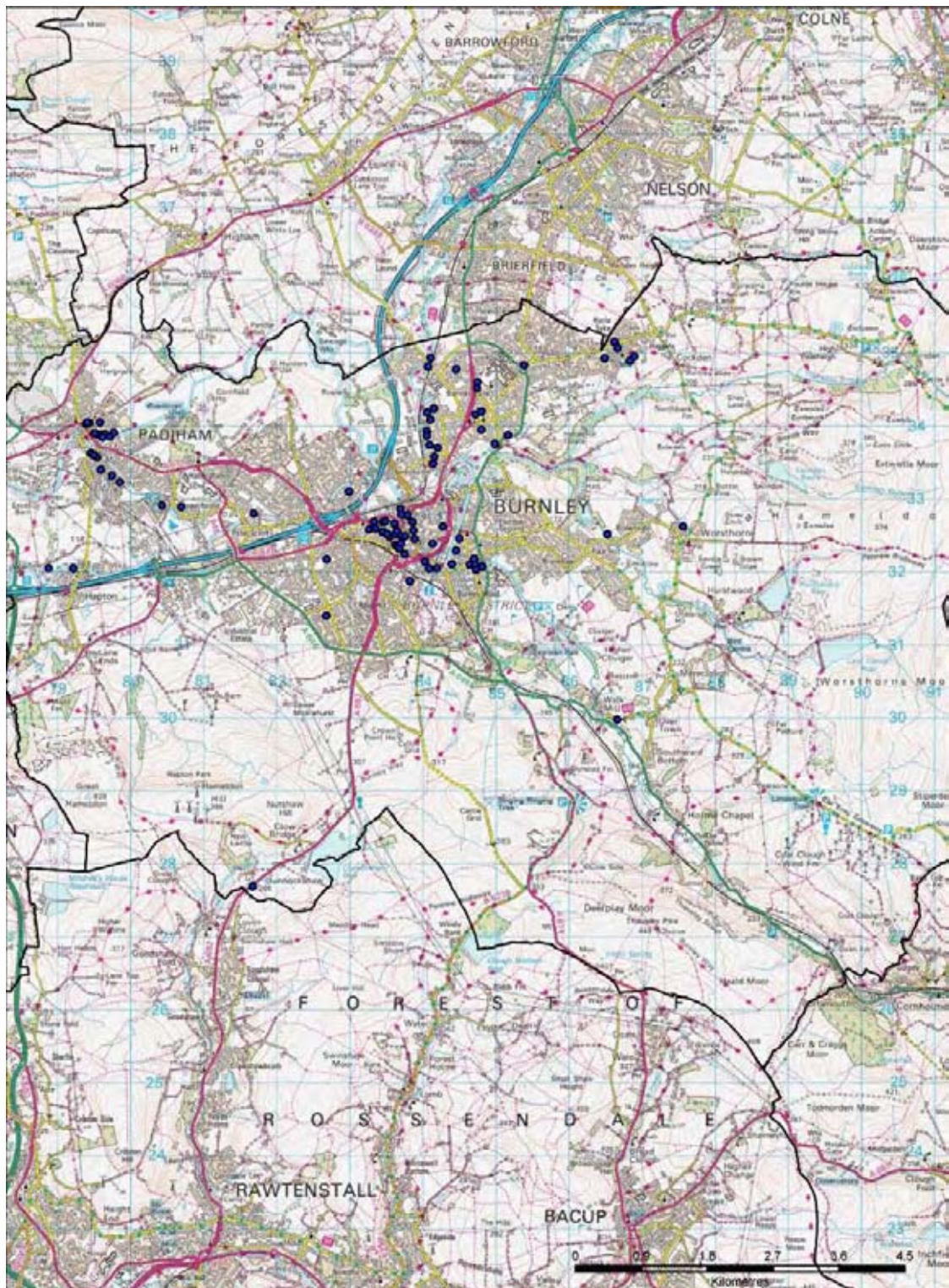


Figure 9: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Burnley

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0007	Elm Street Mill, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0008	Walshaw Mill, Talbot Street, Harle Syke, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0009	Harle Syke Mill, Burnley Road, Briercliffe	Weaving
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill, St James's Street, Burnley	Spinning
LTM0057	Top Factory, Brown Street, Burnley	Spinning
LTM0359	Helm Mill, Factory Lane, Padiham	Spinning
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill or Reader's Mill, Blackburn Street, Burnley	Spinning
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill, or Proctors' Works, Hammerton Street, Burnley	Spinning; Ironworks
LTM0362	Stanley Mill, Shackleton Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Spinning; Integrated
LTM0364	Victoria Mill, Whin Hill Mill, or Win Hill Mill, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill, Westgate, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0397	Grove Mill, Grove Lane, Padiham	Integrated
LTM0408	Victoria Mills, and Spa Works, Habergham Street, Padiham	Spinning
LTM0412	Alma Mill, Wyre Street, Padiham	Weaving
LTM0413	Wellington Mill, Ribble Street, Padiham	Integrated
LTM0414	Britannia Mill, Ribble Street, Padiham	Integrated
LTM0415	Riverside Mill, Lune Street, Padiham	Weaving
LTM0417	Albert Mill, Holmes Street, Padiham	Integrated
LTM0440	Hargher Clough Mill, Hargher Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0447	Whittlefield Shed (Susan Mill), Junction Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0451	Woodfield Mill, corner of Keppel Place and Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0452	Sandygate Mill, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0453	Albert Mill, 23-27 Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0456	Waterloo Shed, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0457	Hope Shed, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0458	Thorneybank Mill, Trafalgar Street, Burnley	Integrated; Weaving
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed, Calder Vale Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0463	Ashfield Shed, Calder Vale Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0465	George Street Shed, George Street, Burnley	Weaving

LTM0466	Queen Street Mill, Queen Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0469	Albion Mills, Cooper Street, Exmouth Street, Burnley	Spinning
LTM0479	Throstle Mill or Elm Street Shed, Daneshouse Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0484	Plumbe Street Shed, Plumbe Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0486	Oxford Mill, Oxford Road, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0488	Brownside Shed, site of present Brownside Mill, Brownside Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0526	Handbridge Mill, Parliament Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0649	Lodge Mill, Barden Lane, Burnley Lane, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0650	Livingstone Mill, Cameron Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0651	Queen's Mill, New Hall Street, Burnley Lane, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0653	New Hall Shed, Elm Street, Burnley Lane, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0654	North Bridge Mill, or Hurtle's Mill, Elm Street, Burnley Lane, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0655	Old Hall Mill, Elm Street, Burnley Lane, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0658	Byerden Mill, Martin Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0659	Bishop House Mill, Rylands Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0660	Briercliffe Mill, Burnley Road, Harle Syke, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0661	Burnley Wood Mill, Parliament Street, Burnley Wood, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0662	Spring Hill Shed, Spring Hill Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0663	Healey Royd Mill, Hughes Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0665	Spa Field Mill, junction of Parliament Street with Todmorden Road, Fulleage, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0777	Green Lane Mill, Green Lane, Padiham	Integrated
LTM0880	Lowerhouse Works, Burnley	Spinning; Finishing
LTM0881	Lowerhouse Mill, Burnley	Spinning
LTM0882	Whittlefield, Burnley	Weaving
LTM0883	Caledonia Mill, Trafalgar Street, Sandygate, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0884	Walker Hey Mill or Walkerhey Mill or Meadows Mill, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0885	Newtown Mill, Meadow Street and Cow Lane, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0886	Newtown Mill, Cow Lane, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0888	Spring Garden Mill, Burnley	Spinning; Integrated
LTM0890	Finsley Mill or Turn Bridge Mill, Burnley	Integrated
LTM0892	Burnley Ironworks, King Street and Canal Street, Burnley	Ironworks

LTM0898	Castle Clough Dye Mill, Castle Clough Farm, Hapton	Finishing
LTM0912	Levant Mill, Thompson Street, Padiham	Weaving
LTM0985	Oak Mill, Burnley Road, Dunnockshaw	Integrated
LTM1031	Higher Walk Mill, Mount Lane, Cliviger	Weaving
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Shakespeare Street, Padiham	Weaving
LTM1201	Hesandford or Pheasandford Cotton Mill, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill, Holmes Street, Burnley	Spinning
LTM1256	Perseverance Mill, Hapton	Weaving
LTM1316	Britannia Mill, Ruskin Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1318	Primrose Mill, Martin Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1319	Cameron Mill, Howsin Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1320	Barden Mill or Reedley Hallows Mill, Barden Lane, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1321	Kings Mill, Harle Syke, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1323	Oak Bank Mill, Casterton Avenue, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1325	Browhead Mill, West Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1332	Green Bridge Mill, Padiham	Spindle and Bobbin Works; Weaving
LTM1450	Green Bridge Foundry, Padiham	Ironworks
LTM1451	Daisyfield Mill, Wyre Street and Sowerby Street, Padiham	Weaving
LTM1452	Albion Mill, Stockbridge Road, Padiham	Weaving
LTM1454	Gorple Mill, Gordon Street, Worsthorne	Weaving
LTM1455	Guy Yate Mill or Old Mill, Padiham	Spinning
LTM1463	Waterside Mill, Langham Street, Rosegrove, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1469	Dean Mill, Plumbe Street, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1475	Parker Lane Mill, Burnley	Integrated
LTM1478	Lower Rake Head Mill, Rushworth Street East, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1482	Westgate Shed, Sandygate, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1483	Bank Hall Shed or Bank Hall Mill, Daneshouse Road, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1485	Habergham Mill, Coal Clough Lane, Burnley	Weaving
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Wiseman Street, Burnley	Integrated
LTM1487	Back Sowerby Street Foundry, Padiham	Ironworks
LTM1488	Siberia Mill, Holgate Street, Harle Syke, Burnley	Weaving

Table 3: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Burnley

4.5 CHORLEY

- 4.5.1 In total, 115 textile-manufacturing sites have been identified in the Borough of Chorley (Fig 10). The largest concentration of sites lies in the urban area of Chorley, with another group in Adlington, and a small concentration of sites in Whittle-le-Woods. The majority of the remaining sites that have been identified lie in rural areas, with an interesting group situated along the course of the river Yarrow to the west of Chorley.
- 4.5.2 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the Borough of Chorley, some physical remains survive at 36 sites (Fig 11), representing a survival rate of 31.30%. In addition, whilst 53 of the 79 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 26 sites, although this remains untested. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 4). Whilst documentary evidence demonstrates that an important group of cotton mills was established in the town centre during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, these have all been largely demolished, with the single exception of Standish Street New Mill (LTM1023; Plate 6).



Plate 6: Standish Street New Mill in Chorley, an early nineteenth-century spinning factory

- 4.5.3 Other textile-manufacturing sites survive on the eastern fringe of the town centre, adjacent to the route of the Preston to Bolton railway line. In particular, Primrose Bank Mill (LTM0419; Plate 7), Progress Mill (LTM0422), Yarrow Mill (LTM1436; Plate 8), and Park Mill (LTM1347) are all good examples of weaving mills that survive within the urban area of the town.



Plate 7: Primrose Bank Mill on Friday Street in Chorley

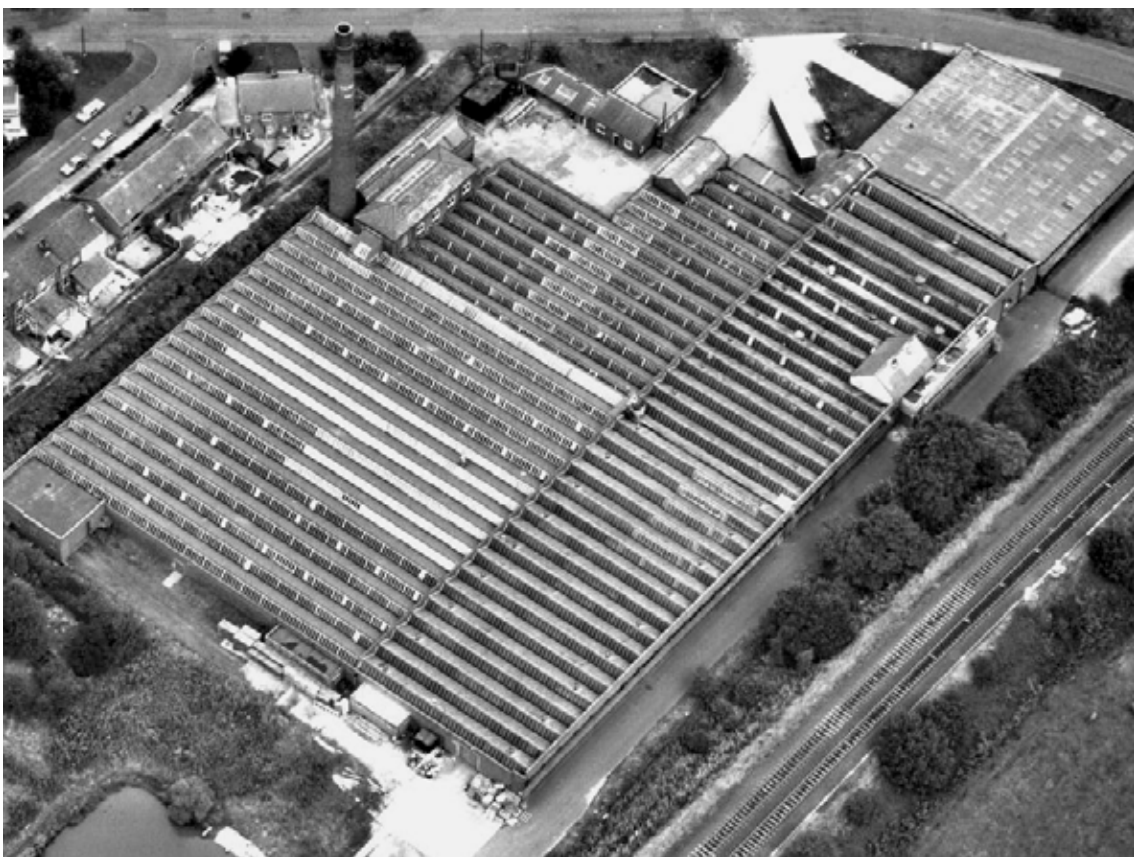


Plate 8: Yarrow Mill in Chorley in 1988

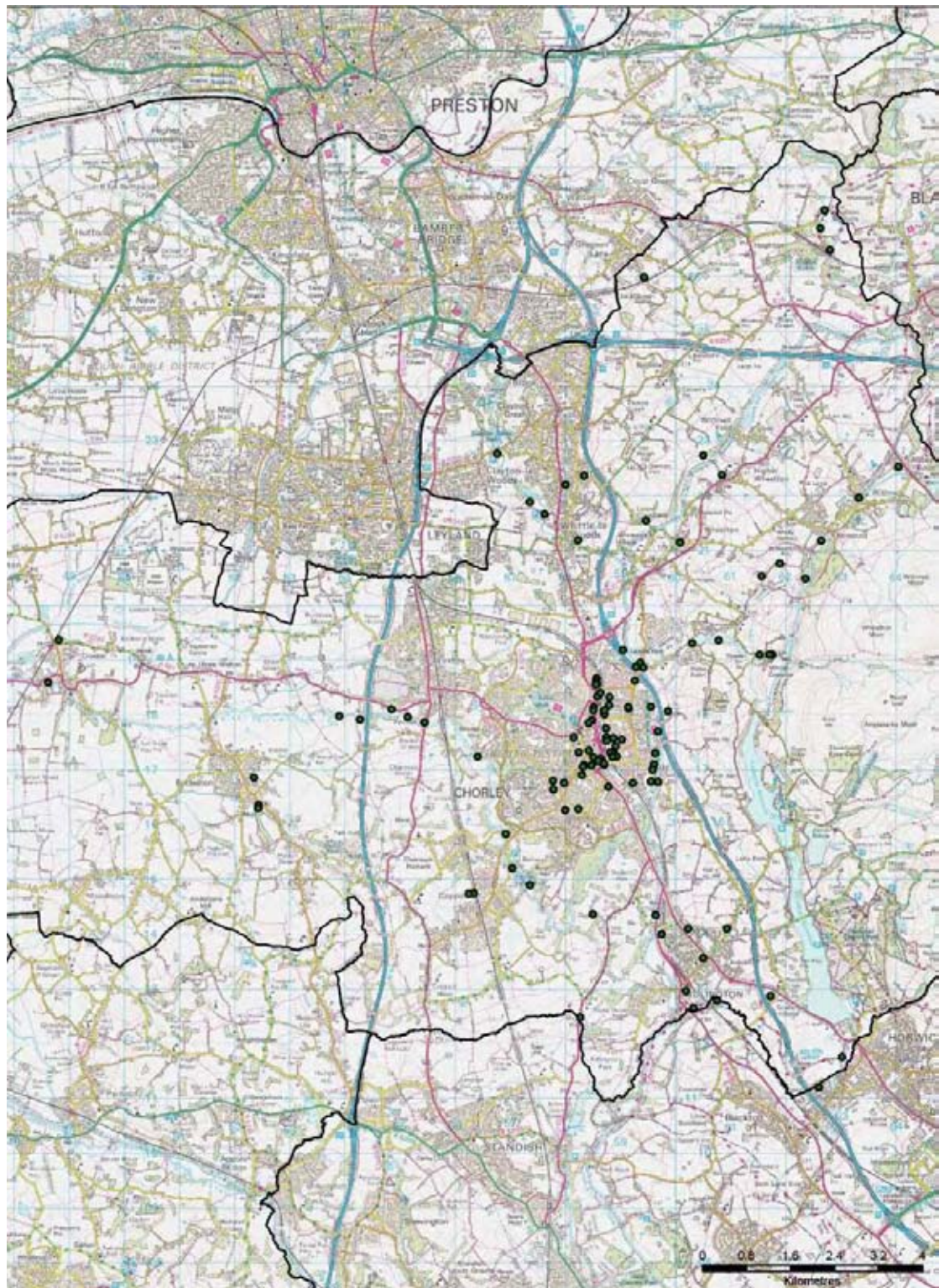


Figure 10: Plan showing the location of the all the textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley

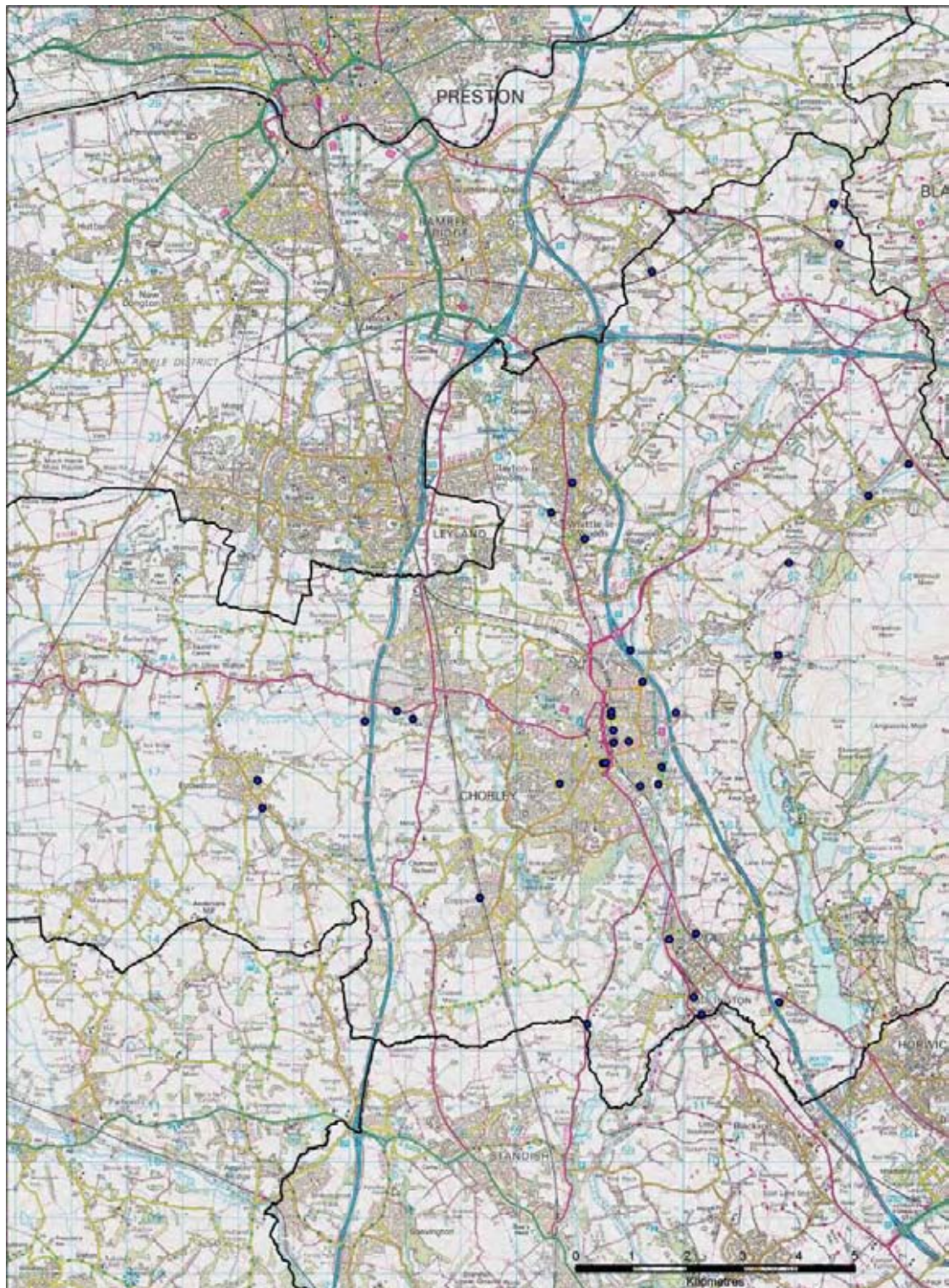


Figure 11: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0419	Primrose Bank Mill, Friday Street, Chorley	Weaving
LTM0422	Progress Mill, Progress Street, Chorley	Weaving
LTM0434	Crosse Hall Mill, Crosse Hall Street, Chorley	Integrated
LTM0436	Canal Mill, Northgate, Botany, Chorley	Spinning
LTM0708	Armetriding Cotton Mill, Euxton	Spinning; Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0765	Blue Dye House, Brinscall Mill Road, Brinscall	Finishing
LTM0769	Higher Mill, Hoghton	Spinning
LTM0770	Abbey Mill, Withnell	Integrated
LTM0894	Withnell Mill, Withnell	Integrated
LTM0908	Kem Mill, Whittle-le-Woods	Corn Mill; Integrated
LTM0988	Euxton Mills, Euxton Park	Spinning
LTM1023	Standish Street New Mill, Chorley	Spinning
LTM1071	Coppull Ring Mill, Mill Lane, Coppull	Spinning
LTM1079	Riverside Cottages, Pincock Street, Euxton	Fulling
LTM1181	Coppull Mill Bridge, Coppull	Finishing
LTM1188	Lower Healey Bleachworks, Chorley	Finishing
LTM1221	Phoenix Foundry, Steeley Lane, Chorley	Ironworks
LTM1260	Brindle Mill, Hoghton	Integrated
LTM1264	Swansey Mill, Whittle-le-Woods	Weaving
LTM1287	Grove Mills, Eccleston	Integrated
LTM1304	Brook Mill, Adlington	Spinning
LTM1305	Pin Croft Dyeing Printing Works, Adlington	Finishing
LTM1345	Cowling Mill, Cowling, Chorley	Spinning
LTM1346	Yarrow Mill, Yarrow Road, Chorley	Weaving
LTM1347	Park Mills, Deighton Road, Chorley	Weaving
LTM1349	Mayfield Mill, Briercliffe Road, Chorley	Weaving
LTM1350	Vyking Mill, Standish Street, Chorley	Weaving
LTM1351	Grimeford Mill, Adlington	Weaving
LTM1352	Adlington Mill, Adlington	Integrated
LTM1355	New Mill, New Mill Street, Eccleston	Weaving
LTM1357	Hoghton Bottoms Factory, Valley Road, Hoghton Bottoms	Finishing; Weaving
LTM1421	Lancashire Knitting Co Ltd, Adlington	Weaving
LTM1423	Botany Chemical Works, Chorley	Chemical Works
LTM1433	Low Mill Printworks, Whittle-le-Woods	Finishing
LTM1434	Brock Road Works, Brock Road, Chorley	Machine Works
LTM1608	White Coppice Bleachworks, Heapey	Finishing

Table 4: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley

4.6 FYLDE

- 4.6.1 In total, there are 12 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Fylde (Fig 12). With the exception of the water-powered spinning mill at Larbreck (LTM1207), and the mid-nineteenth-century Balderstone Mill in Freckleton (LTM0873), all of the sites in Fylde lie in Kirkham and Wesham. This area, and Kirkham in particular, emerged as a centre for the production of sailcloth in the eighteenth century, an industry that continued to be of local importance into the nineteenth century. By the twentieth century, however, the textile industry in the borough was concerned largely with the weaving of cotton goods.
- 4.6.2 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at four sites (Fig 13), representing a 33.33% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 5), although most have been remodelled considerably, with a corresponding loss of historic fabric. The exception is Bankfield Mill in Kirkham (LTM1441), which was established in the early twentieth century as a cotton-weaving factory and survives largely intact (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Bankfield Mill, Kirkham

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0519	Wesham Mill / Selby Mill, Brook Street, Wesham	Spinning
LTM1207	Wall Mill, Larbreck	Spinning
LTM1251	Phoenix Mill, Wesham	Weaving
LTM1441	Bankfield Mill / Sunny Bank Mill, Kirkham	Weaving

Table 5: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde

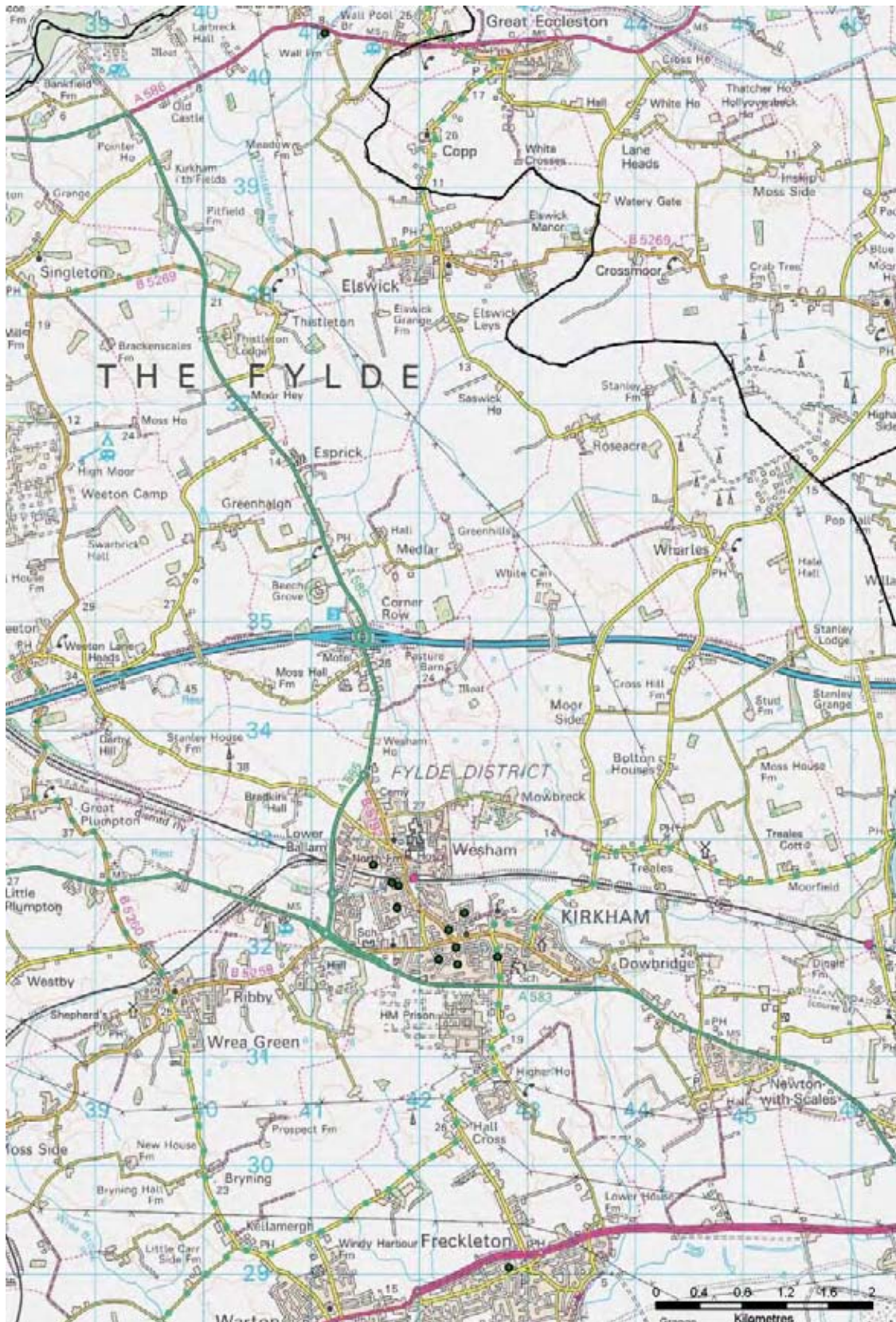


Figure 12: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde

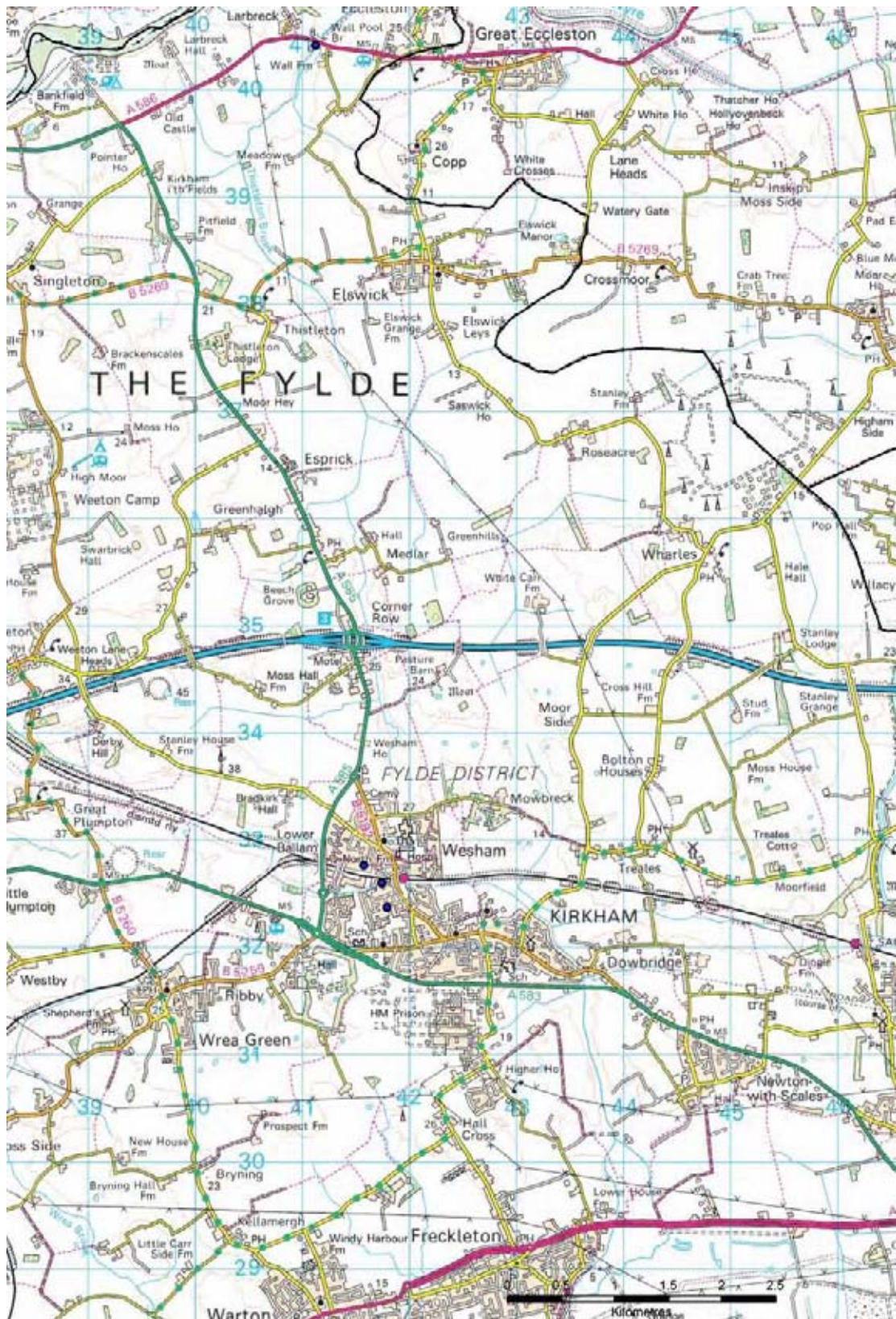


Figure 13: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde

4.7 HYNDBURN

- 4.7.1 In total, there are 177 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Hyndburn (Fig 14). The principal urban centres of the borough include Accrington, Church, Great Harwood, Rishton, Clayton and Oswaldtwistle, each of which to some extent displays some specialism in a particular branch of the textile industry. There are numerous sites of textile-machinery works in Accrington, for instance, including Willows Ironworks (LTM0316), Grange Ironworks (LTM0325), Paradise Works (LTM0737), Croft Street Works (LTM0738), Dowry Works (LTM1588), Spring Hill Works (LTM1589), Grange Ironworks (LTM1590), Union Works (LTM1594), Clement Street Works (LTM1599), and Richmond Hill Street Works (LTM1660), in addition to the famous Globe Works (LTM1241) that was established in 1853.
- 4.7.2 Similarly, numerous works manufacturing chemicals for use in the textile industries were established in Church, including the large Church Bank Works (LTM0871), Holland Bank Works (LTM1243), Peel Bank Works (LTM1573), Globe Chemical Works (LTM1581), and Alleytroys Copperas Works (LTM1582). However, little survives of these sites; a range of warehouses is all that remains of Peel Bank Works, the Globe Chemical Works is derelict and open to vandalism (Plate 9), and the other sites have all been demolished. Several weaving mills were also established in Church, including Church Kirk Mill (LTM0742; Plate 10) and Church Bank Mill (LTM0745).
- 4.7.3 In Rishton, nearly all of the textile-manufacturing sites were purpose-built weaving mills, which were established adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. These included Rishton Mill of 1851 (LTM1102), Wheatfield Mill of 1859-60 (LTM1103), Daisy Hill Mill of 1877 (LTM1160), Bridgefield Mills of 1879-80 (LTM0065), Britannia Mills of 1887 (LTM0294), and Wellington Mill of 1894-5 (LTM0779).
- 4.7.4 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 67 sites (Fig 15), representing a 37.85% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 6). In addition, whilst 80 of the 110 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 30 sites, although this remains untested.



Plate 10: The derelict Globe Chemical Works, Church



Plate 11: Church Kirk Mill, a weaving mill established in 1853

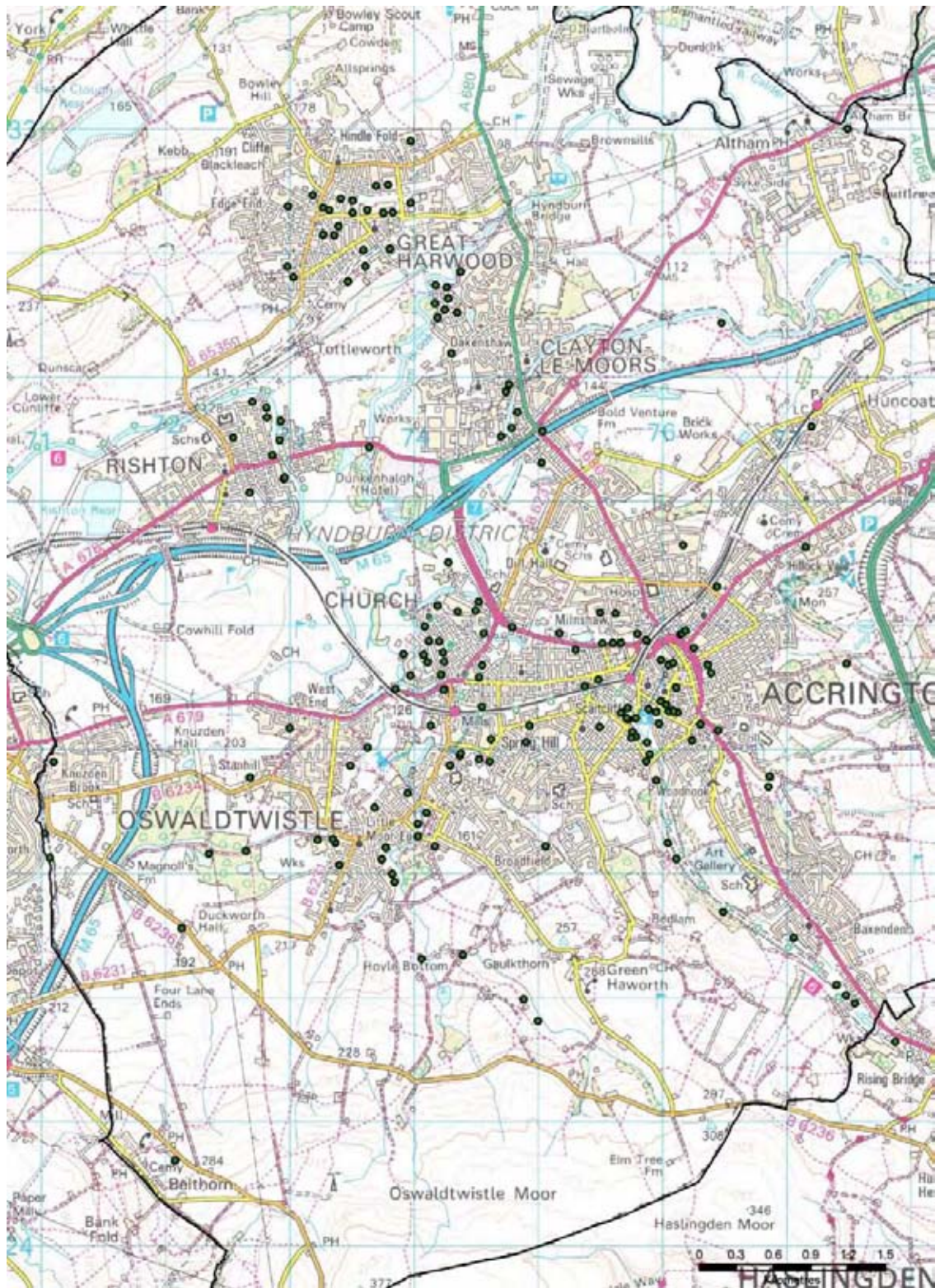


Figure 14: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn

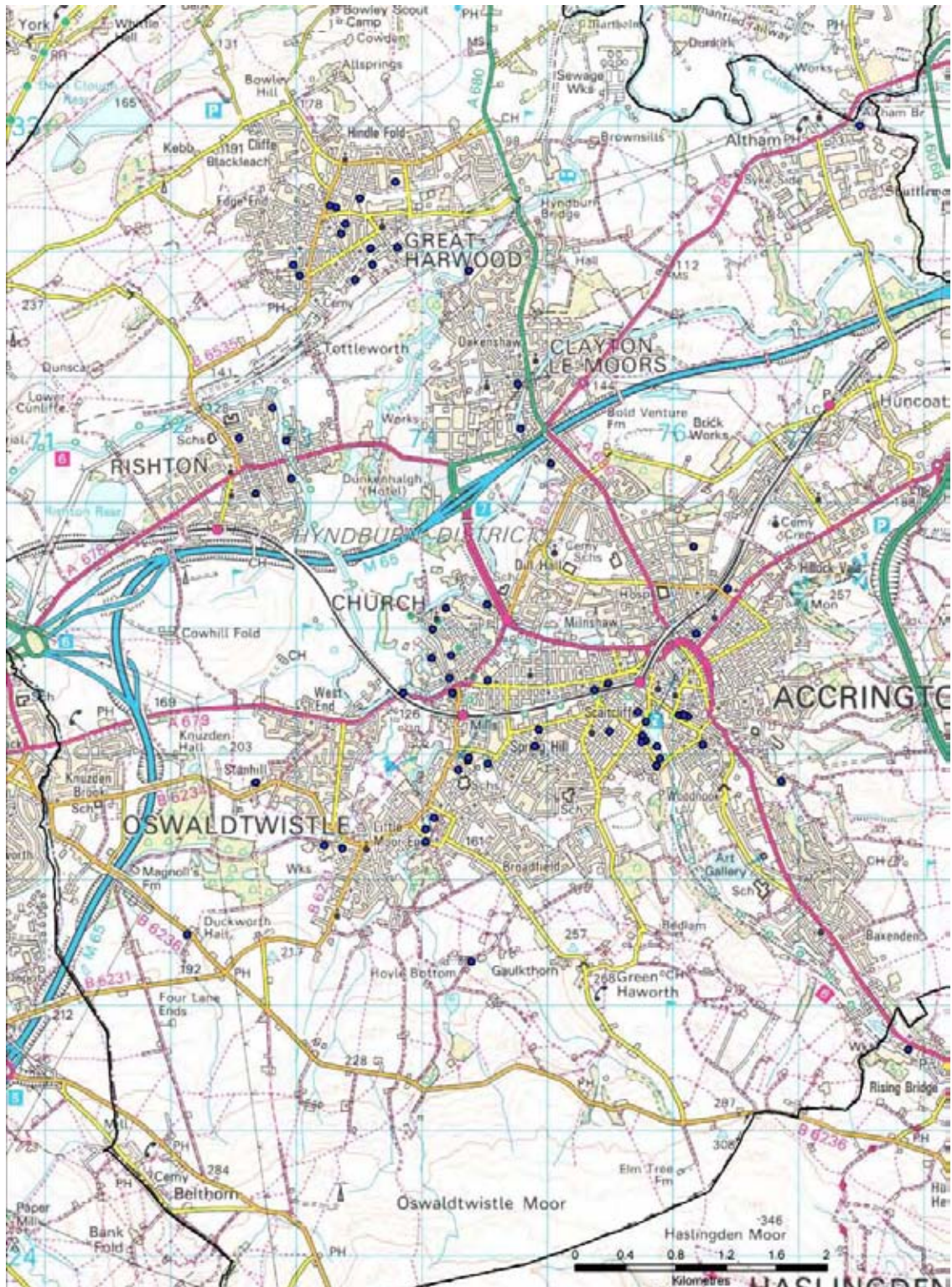


Figure 15: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0075	Perseverance Mill, Grange Lane, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0076	Royal Mill, Victoria Street, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0077	Paxton Mill, Willows Lane, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0078	Rhyddings Mill, Rhyddings Street, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0083	Scaitcliffe Mill, Omerod Street, Accrington	Integrated
LTM0284	St Lawrence Mill, Mill Street, Great Harwood	Integrated
LTM0285	Commercial Mill or Clayton Street Mill, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0287	Spring or Albion Mill, Water Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0288	Church Street Mill, Church Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0294	Britannia Mills, near Bridge Street, Rishton	Weaving
LTM0298	St Hubert's Mill, Cambridge Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0299	Albert's Mill, St Hubert's Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0306	Clayton or Fern Mill, Victoria Street, Clayton-le-Moors	Weaving
LTM0309	Victoria Cotton Mill, Victoria Street, Accrington	Integrated
LTM0310	Ellesmere Mill, Victoria Street, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0312	Lodge Mill, Victoria Street, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0313	Albert Mill, Victoria Street, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0316	Willows Ironworks, Dale Street, Accrington	Weaving; Machine Works
LTM0324	Lower Grange Cotton Mill, Back Wellington Street, Accrington	Spinning; Integrated
LTM0325	Grange Ironworks, Back Wellington Street, Accrington	Ironworks
LTM0376	Hambledon Mill, Marlborough Road, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0377	Queen's Mill, Penny House Lane, Accrington	Weaving
LTM0393	Duckworth Hall Mill, Haslingden Old Road, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0394	Higher Stanhill Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0552	Commercial Mill, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0553	Charter Street Works, Charter Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle	Machine Works
LTM0556	Albion Mill, Duckworth Street, Cote Holme, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0681	Vine Mill, Brookside Street, Oswaldtwistle	Spinning
LTM0682	Brookside Mill, Brookside Street, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving
LTM0706	Albion Mill, Canal Street, Clayton-le-Moors	Weaving
LTM0740	Stonebridge Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Integrated
LTM0741	Moscow New Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Weaving

LTM0742	Church Kirk Mill, Church	Weaving
LTM0744	Bridge Street Mill, Church	Integrated
LTM0745	Church Bank Mill, Church	Weaving
LTM0746	Clifton Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Integrated
LTM0747	Devron Mill, Meadow Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0748	Palatine Mill, Railway Terrace, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0749	Waverledge Mill, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0751	Premier Mill No 2, Hartley Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0752	Premier Mill No 3, Waverledge Street, Great Harwood	Weaving
LTM0780	York Mill, Rishton	Weaving
LTM0806	Corn Mill, Burnley Road, Altham	Corn Mill; Machine Works
LTM0901	Broad Oak Printworks, off Shop Lane, Accrington	Finishing
LTM0902	Moscow Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Integrated
LTM1097	Stonebridge Madder Mill, Oswaldtwistle	Spinning
LTM1098	Hoyle Bottom Mill, Hoyle Bottom, Oswaldtwistle	Integrated
LTM1101	Royal Mill, Atlas Street, Clayton-le-Moors	Weaving
LTM1103	Wheatfield Mill, Parker Street, Rishton	Weaving
LTM1105	Back Glebe Street Works, Great Harwood	Machine Works
LTM1160	Daisy Hill Mill, Rishton	Weaving
LTM1161	Albert Mill, Rishton	Weaving
LTM1241	Globe Works, Accrington	Machine Works
LTM1573	Peel Bank Works, Church	Chemical Works
LTM1577	Bridge End Works, Oswaldtwistle	Chemical Works
LTM1581	Globe Chemical Works, Church	Chemical Works
LTM1583	Tanpits Reed and Heald Works, Church	Machine Works
LTM1586	Victoria Works, Victoria Street, Accrington	Machine Works
LTM1589	Spring Hill Works, Accrington	Machine Works
LTM1590	Grange Ironworks, Accrington	Machine Works
LTM1592	Victoria Tallow Works, Mount Street, Accrington	Chemical Works
LTM1593	Union Foundry, Church	Ironworks
LTM1595	Bradshaw Street Mill, Accrington	Integrated
LTM1597	Oakenshaw Chemical Works, Clayton-le-Moors	Chemical Works
LTM1598	Hope Mill, Baxenden	Integrated
LTM1599	Clement Street Works, Accrington	Machine Works
LTM1660	Richmond Hill Street Works, Accrington	Machine Works

Table 6: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn

4.8 LANCASTER

- 4.8.1 In total, there are 42 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Lancaster (Fig 16). The principal urban centre of the borough is Lancaster, although there is an important group of sites in Caton, and a small cluster in Galgate. The earliest textile mills in the urban area of Lancaster, including White Cross Mill of 1802 (LTM0786), Albion Mill of 1821-5 (LTM0784), Bath Mill of 1837 (LTM0785), and Queen's Mill of 1840 (LTM0787) were all established as cotton-spinning factories. In the later nineteenth century, however, the city became a centre for the production of oil cloth, focused largely on Lune Mills (LTM1614) and St George's Works (LTM1614).
- 4.8.2 The borough of Lancaster also became a centre for the production of silk; of the 12 silk mills that have been identified in the whole of Lancashire, ten are situated in the borough of Lancaster. Particular concentrations of silk mills were established in Caton and Galgate during the nineteenth century, and several examples of largely intact silk mills survive in the borough, such as Galgate Silk Mill (LTM1148; Plate 12). Similarly, of the 14 flax mills identified during the course of the survey, seven are in the borough of Lancaster.
- 4.8.3 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 18 sites (Fig 17), representing a 42.86% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 7). In addition, whilst 19 of the 24 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at five sites, although this remains untested.



Plate 12: Galgate Silk Mill, established in 1851-2

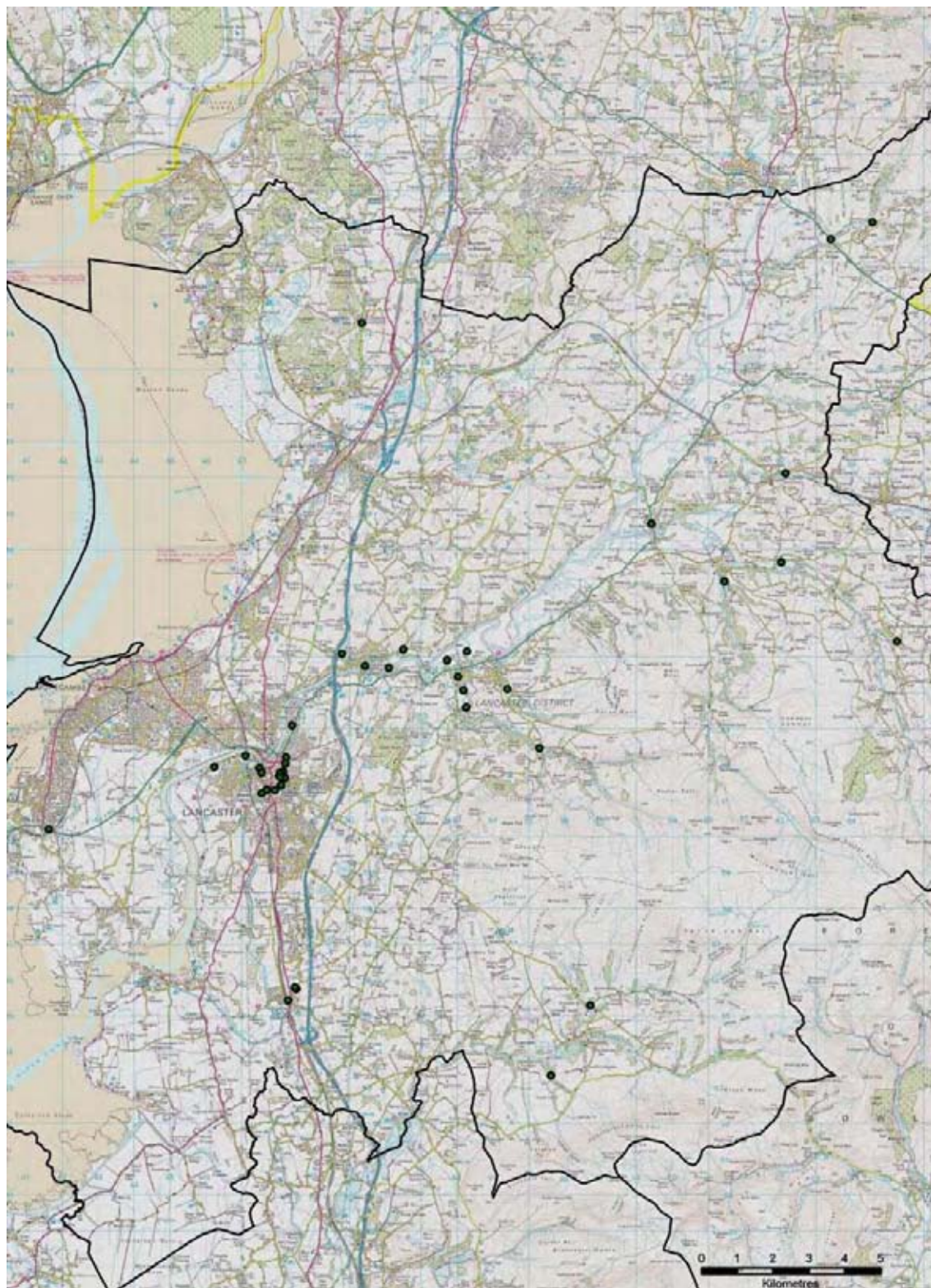


Figure 16: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster

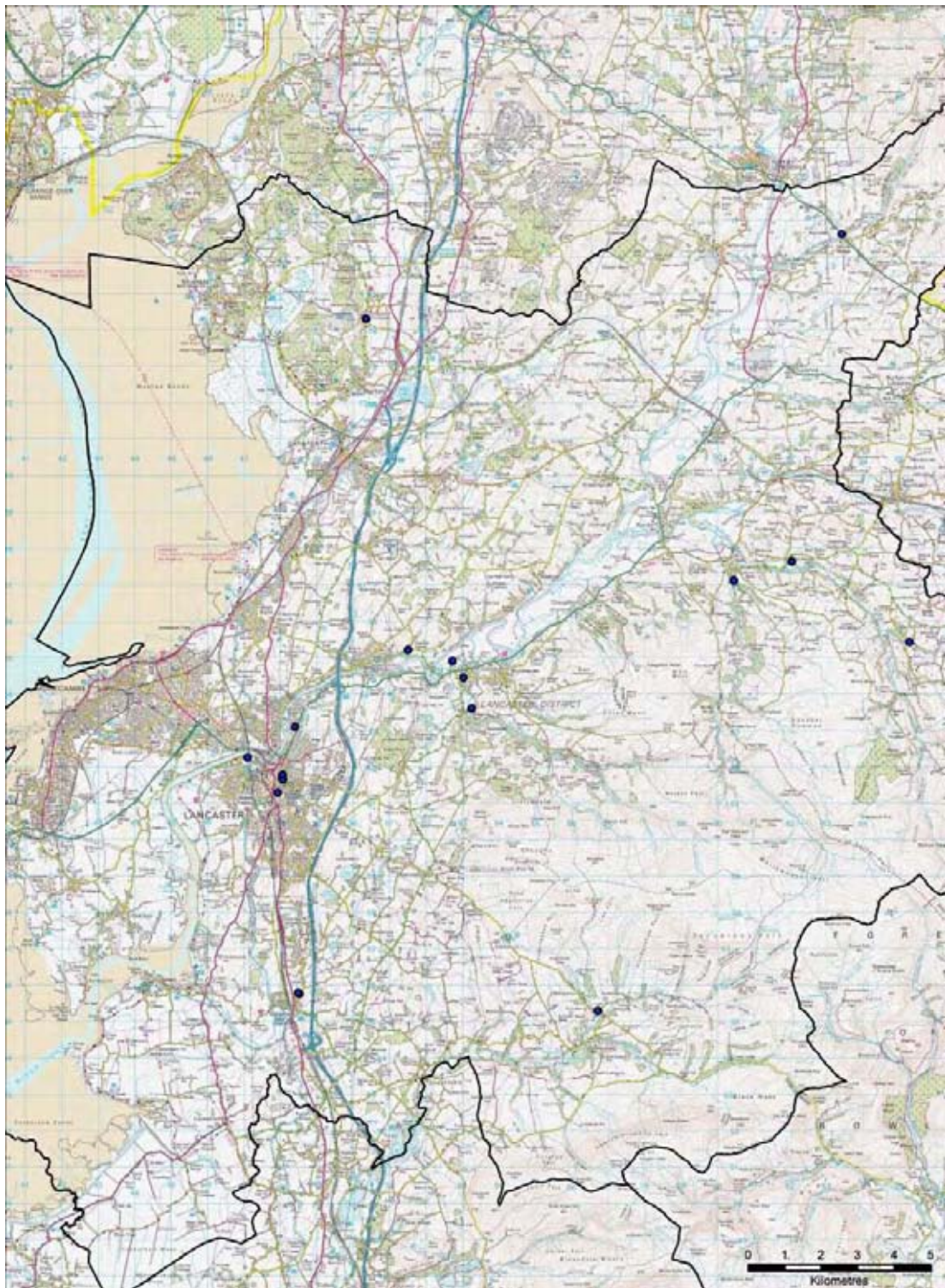


Figure 17: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0523	Wray Mill, Wray	Corn Mill; Spinning; Silk Mill
LTM0786	White Cross Mill, Lancaster	Integrated
LTM0790	Forge Mill, Caton	Spinning; Flax Mill
LTM0795	Silk Mill, Halton Green	Silk Mill
LTM0800	Lee Mill, Lower Lee, Abbeystead	Flax Mill; Spinning
LTM0801	Millhouses Bobbin Mill, Tatham	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0802	Flax Mill, Yealand Conyers	Flax Mill
LTM1139	Lowgill Bobbin Mill, Tatham	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1147	Low Mill, Caton	Spinning
LTM1148	Galgate Silk Mills (east side), Church Lane, Galgate	Silk Mill
LTM1150	Cowan Bridge Bobbin Mill, Lancaster	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1151	Willow Mill, Caton	Spinning; Silk Mill
LTM1152	Mill 2, Moor Lane Mills North, Lancaster	Integrated
LTM1153	Mill 1, Moor Lane Mills South, Lancaster	Integrated
LTM1154	Silk Mill, Church Lane, Galgate	Silk Mill
LTM1603	Heron Chemical Works, Moor Lane, Lancaster	Chemical Works
LTM1609	Standfast Dyers and Printers Ltd, Caton Road, Lancaster	Finishing
LTM1614	St George's Works, Lancaster	Oil-Cloth Works

Table 7: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster

4.9 PENDLE

- 4.9.1 In total, there are 189 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Pendle (Fig 18). The main concentrations of sites in the borough are in Nelson and Colne, although important groups have been identified in Brierfield, Barrowford, Trawden, Foulridge, Barnoldswick and Earby. The built heritage of the textile industry in Pendle was covered comprehensively in a survey carried out in the late 1990s (English Heritage 1999), and this report has therefore focused on other boroughs. However, the rate of loss of buildings can be measured usefully by comparing the results for the 1990s survey with the present-day situation (*Section 5 below*).
- 4.9.2 Of the total number of sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 104 sites (Fig 19), representing a 55.03% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 8). In addition, whilst 44 of the 85 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 41 sites, although this remains untested.

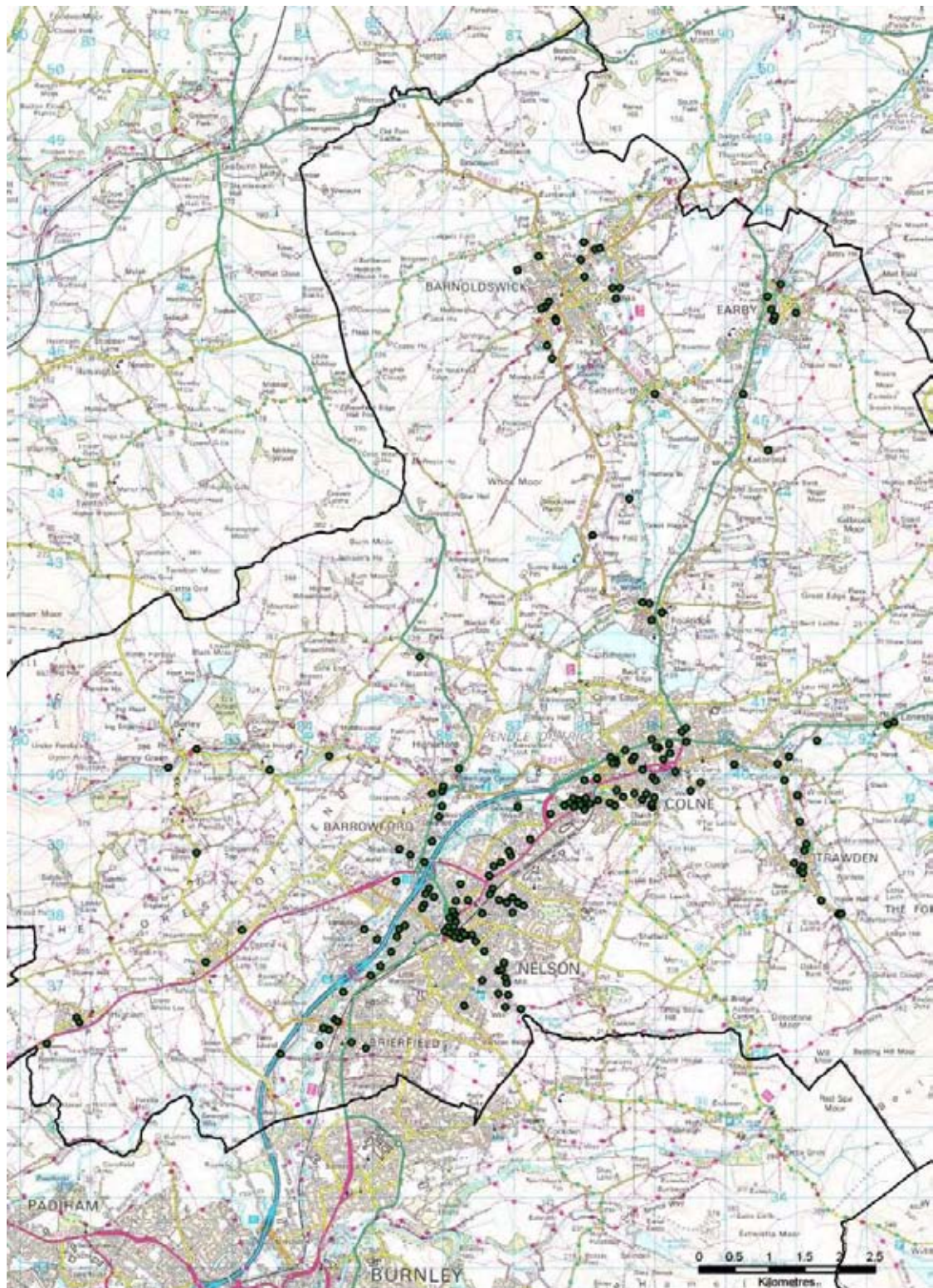


Figure 18: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

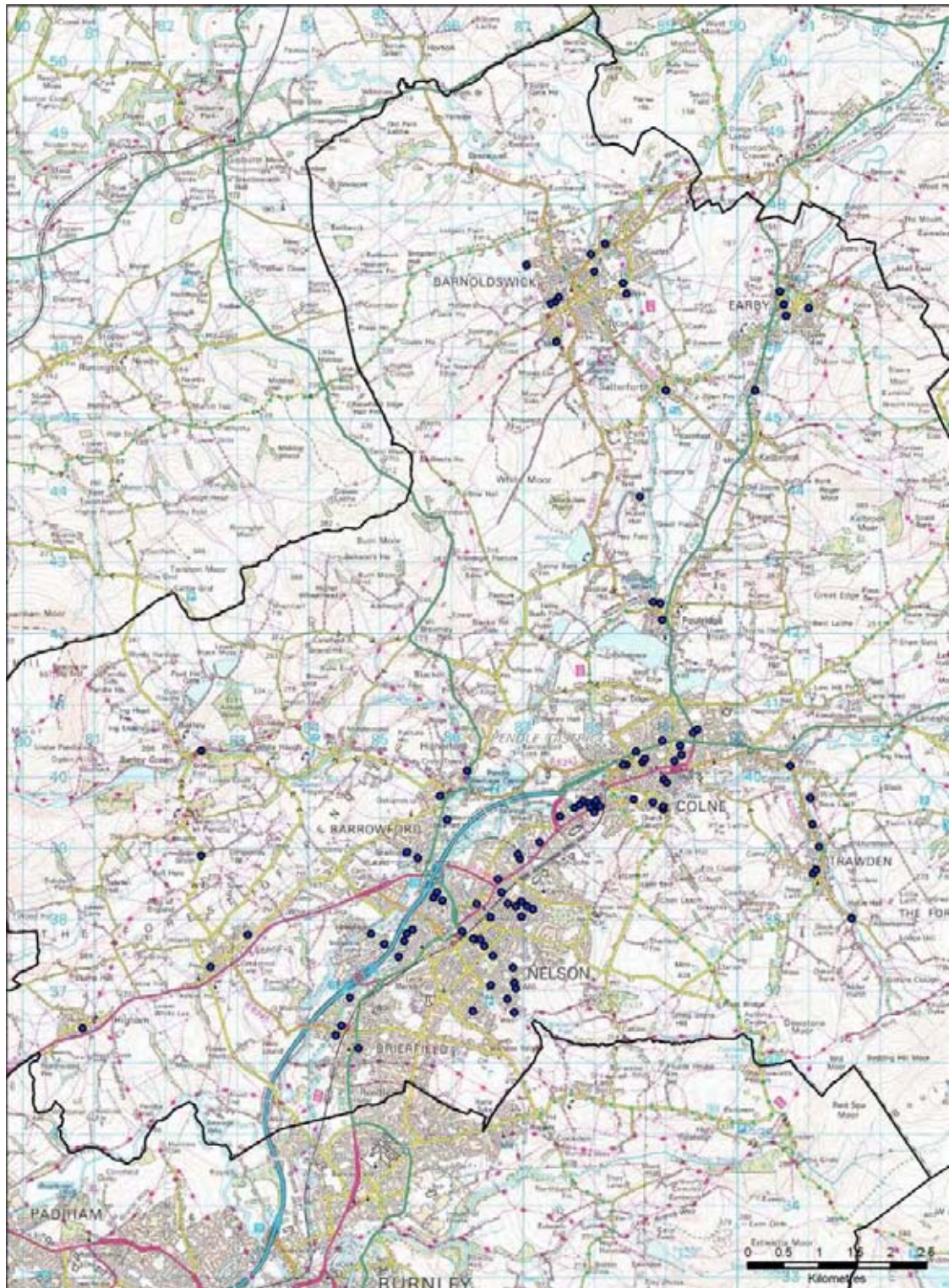


Figure 19: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Colne Road, Trawden	Weaving
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Skipton Road, Trawden	Weaving
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Skipton Road, Trawden	Spinning; Finishing
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Derby Street, Colne	Weaving
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Skipton Road, Colne	Weaving
LTM0129	Hope Shed or Skelton Street Shed, Ironworks, Skelton Street, Dockray Street, Colne	Machine Works; Weaving
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Lenches Fold, Colne	Weaving
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill, Garden Street, Colne	Weaving
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Walton Street, Colne	Weaving
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Spring Gardens Road, Colne	Integrated
LTM0171	Atlas Ironworks, Burnley Road, Primet Bridge, Colne	Ironworks
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Greenfield Road, Primet Bridge, Colne	Weaving
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Greenfield Road, Primet Bridge	Weaving
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Calf Hall Road, Barnoldswick	Spinning
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Calf Hall Road, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Butts, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Long Ing Lane, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley	Spinning
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Vale Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Brook Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0563	Pendle Street Mill, Pendle Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Clayton Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Craven Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Victoria Street, Nelson	Finishing
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Bankhouse Road, Nelson	Integrated
LTM0579	Boundary Mill, Burnley Road, Colne	Weaving
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Phillips Lane, Primet Bridge, Colne	Weaving
LTM0581	Bridge Shed, Burnley Road, Primet Bridge, Colne	Weaving
LTM0582	Crescent Works, North Valley Road, Colne	Size Works
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Buck Street, Colne	Doubling Mill
LTM0584	Glen Mills, North Valley Road, Colne	Weaving
LTM0585	Grove Shed, Windsor Street, Colne	Weaving
LTM0586	Oak Mill or Duckworth Mill, Skipton Road, Colne	Weaving
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Greenfield Road, Colne	Weaving

LTM0588	Spring Works, North Valley Road, Colne	Weaving
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Stanley Street, Colne	Machine Works
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Hacking Street, Nelson	Size Works
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Lonsdale Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Brook Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Edward Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Elder Street, Nelson	Finishing
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Glenfield Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Waterford Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0605	Parkfield Mill, Clover Hill Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Scott Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Brunswick Street, Marsden, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Every Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0610	Valley Mills No 1, Southfield Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Southfield Road, Nelson	Doubling Mill
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Vulcan Foundry and Eagle Shed, Bradley Hall Road, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Townsley Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Albion Road, Earby	Weaving
LTM0616	Brook Shed, New Road, Earby	Weaving
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Stoney Bank Road, Earby	Weaving
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Victoria Road, Earby	Integrated
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Mill Street, Barrowford	Integrated
LTM0622	Calder Vale Shed or Mire Holes Shed, Sandy Lane, Newbridge	Weaving
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Pendle Street, Newbridge	Weaving
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Riverway, Gisburn Road, Lowerford	Weaving
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Hollin Mill Street, Brierfield	Weaving
LTM0628	Brierfield Shed or Brewery Shed or Lob Lane Mill, Clitheroe Road, Brierfield	Integrated
LTM0631	Clough Mill, Padiham Road, Higham	Machine Works
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Lowther Lane, Foulridge	Weaving

LTM0633	New Shed, Warehouse Lane, Foulridge	Weaving
LTM0634	Peel Mill or Foulridge Mill, Station Road, Foulridge	Integrated
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Kelbrook, Earby	Weaving
LTM0636	Spenn Brook Mill, Spenn Brook, Goldshaw Booth, Newchurch	Weaving
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Wheatley Lane Road, Fence	Weaving
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Earby Road, Salterforth, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0640	Scar Top Mill, Church Street, Trawden	Weaving
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Skipton Road, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Skipton Road, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0644	Fernbank Shed, Fernbank Avenue, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Long Ing Lane, Barnoldswick	Weaving
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Well House Road, Barnoldswick	Integrated
LTM0648	Garden Vale Works or Calder Bank Mill, Greenfield Road, Primet Bridge, Colne	Finishing
LTM0754	Victoria Mill, Colne Lane, Colne	Weaving
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Stew Mill, New Mill or Hey Mill, County Brook Lane, Foulridge	Spinning; Weaving
LTM0828	Grimshaws Mill or Higherford Mill, Gisburn Road, Higherford	Integrated
LTM0833	Field Top Mill, Wheatley Lane Road, Fence	Spinning
LTM0834	Brierfield Mills, Glen Way, Brierfield	Integrated
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills, Lomeshaye Way, Nelson	Integrated
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Bridge Mill Road, Nelson	Spinning; Weaving
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Burnley Road, Primet Bridge, Colne	Weaving
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Green Road, Colne	Fulling; Integrated
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Cotton Tree Lane, Cotton Tree, Colne	Weaving
LTM1088	Spinning Mill, Empress Mills, Trawden	Spinning
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	Weaving
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Lomeshaye, Nelson	Weaving
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Greenfield Road, Colne	Ironworks
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Little Queen Street, Colne	Ironworks
LTM1362	Woodfield Mill, Crabtree Street, Brierfield	Worsted Mill
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, North Valley Road, Colne	Size Works
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Burnley Road, Colne	Machine Works
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Brook Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM1373	Primrose Mill, Brook Street, Nelson	Weaving
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Winewall	Weaving

Table 8: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

4.10 PRESTON

- 4.10.1 In total, there are 139 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Preston (Fig 20). With the single exception of the rural silk mill at Inglewhite (LTM0815), which has been converted for residential use, all of the sites are within the urban area of Preston, with a particular concentration in a belt across the northern and eastern fringe of the city centre. These sites include examples of various branches of the textile industry, including spinning, weaving and integrated mills, and textile-machinery works. Preston also specialised in gold thread works, with the only three such works in Lancashire being within the city; notwithstanding the surviving private residence and warehouse associated with Stephen Simpson's gold thread works on Avenham Street, the only surviving gold thread manufactory in Lancashire is the Wellington Works on Ingot Street (LTM1544). Preston was also a regional centre for flax spinning for a short period; of the 14 flax mills identified during the course of the survey, four are in Preston, although all of these buildings have since been demolished.
- 4.10.2 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 47 sites (Fig 21), representing a 34.53% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 9). In addition, whilst 69 of the 92 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 23 sites, although this remains untested.
- 4.10.3 Amongst the surviving buildings in the centre of Preston is Spital's Moss Mill (LTM0372; Plate 13), which was established in 1796 as a cotton-spinning mill. Whilst it is presently in use for a variety of functions, it represents a rare survival of an urban eighteenth-century spinning mill.
- 4.10.4 An interesting group of textile-manufacturing sites survives in the New Hall Lane area, which lies to the east of the city centre. The surviving buildings in this area include the large complexes of Alliance Mill (LTM0037) of 1854-5, Rigby Street Mill (LTM0038) of 1856, Manchester Mill (LTM0030) of 1864 (Plate 14), and the recently demolished India Mill (LTM0045), which was also erected in 1864. Also in this area is the recently refurbished Centenary Mill (LTM0048), which covers an area of 6.2 acres, and is one of the largest mill sites in Preston.



Plate 13: Spital's Moss Mill, Preston



Plate 14: Aerial view of Alliance Works and Manchester Mill, Preston

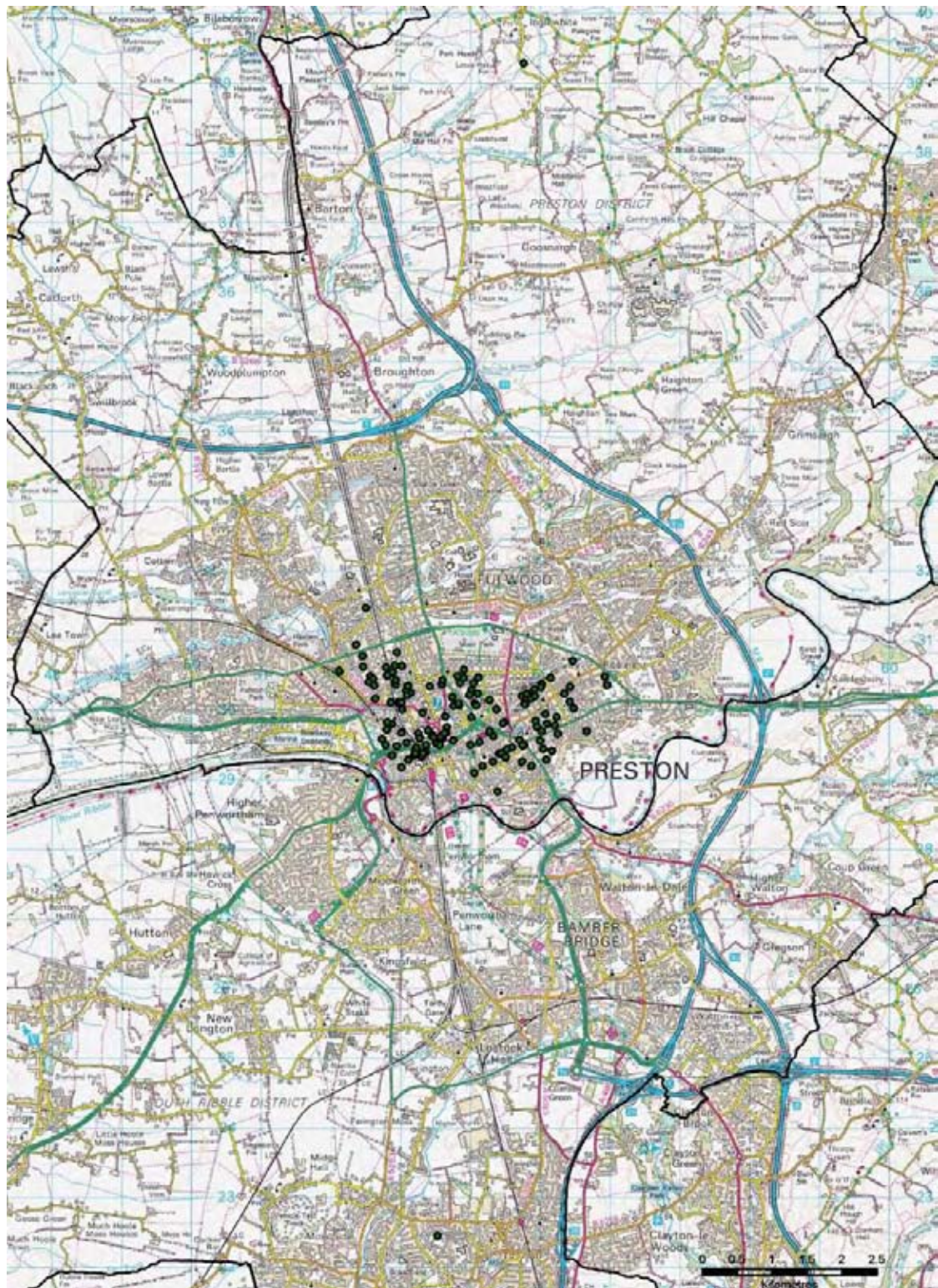


Figure 20: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Preston

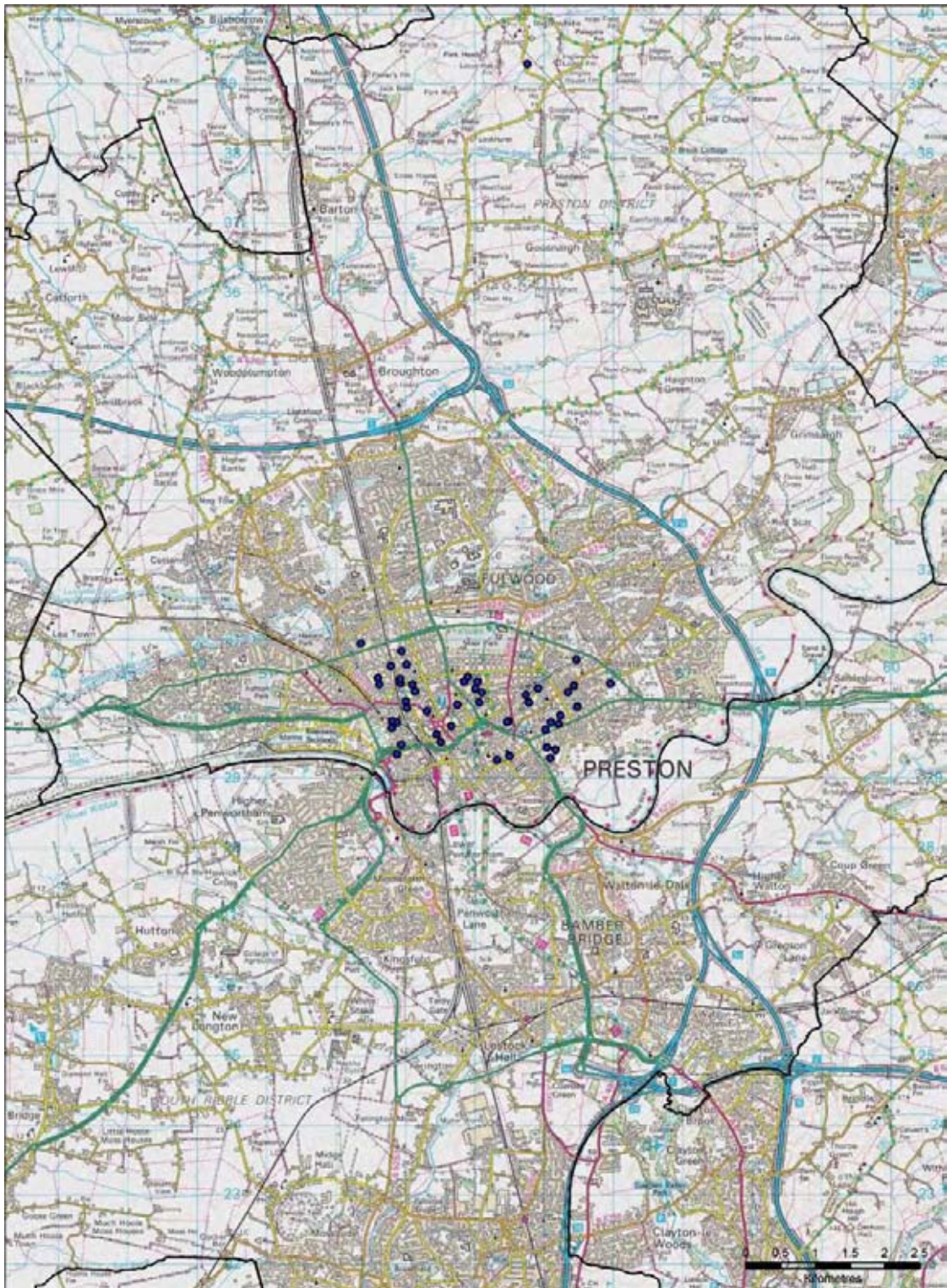


Figure 21: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Preston

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0018	Aqueduct Street Mill, Preston	Integrated
LTM0020	Southgate Mill, Southgate, Preston	Integrated
LTM0022	Kent Street Mill, Kent Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0023	Bushell Street Mill, Bushell Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0024	Oxheys Mill, Brook Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0025	Progress Mill, Old Lancaster Lane, Preston	Weaving
LTM0005	Brookhouse Mill, Porter Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0015	Broomfield Mill, Broomfield Mill Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0017	Park Mill, Park Mill Place, Preston	Spinning
LTM0028	Arkwright Mill, Hawkins Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0030	Manchester Mill, Geoffrey Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0032	Bank Top Mill, Trout Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0033	Moor Hall Mill, off Greenbank Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0037	Alliance Mill, Campbell Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0038	Rigby Street Mill, Maitland Street, Preston	Spinning
LTM0043	Hopwood Street Mill, Hopwood Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0045	India Mill, Preston	Integrated
LTM0046	Marsh Lane Mill, Preston	Weaving
LTM0048	Centenary Mill, New Hall Lane, Preston	Spinning
LTM0052	Tulketh Mill, Balcarres Road, Preston	Spinning
LTM0053	Emerson Road Mill / Wharton Mill, Preston	Weaving
LTM0055	Waverley Park Mill, Miller Road, Preston	Weaving
LTM0058	Harris Mill, Chandler Street, Preston	Hosiery Mill
LTM0095	Victoria Mill, Peel Hall Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0101	Victoria Mill / Kaye's Mill, Marsh Lane, Preston	Spinning
LTM0105	Well Field Mill, Well Field Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0106	Great Shaw Street Mill / Walker Street Mill, Preston	Weaving
LTM0372	Spital's Moss Mill / Spittall's-Moss Cotton Mill / Moss Shed, Moss Street, Preston	Integrated
LTM0489	Atlas Works, Edward Street, Preston	Ironworks
LTM0497	Primrose Mill / Primrose Hill Mill, Primrose Hill Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0668	Ribbleton Mill, Ribbleton Lane, Preston	Integrated

LTM0669	Ribbleton Works, Ribbleton Lane, Preston	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0675	Springfield Mill, Aqueduct Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0677	Bold Street Mill, Maynard Street, Preston	Spinning
LTM0815	Inglewhite Mill / Goosnargh Mill, Inglewhite	Silk Mill; Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0849	Fylde Road Mill / 'New Side Mill', Fylde Road, Preston	Integrated
LTM0852	Deepdale Mill, Deepdale Mill Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM0857	Fishwick Mill / 'The Big Factory', Fishwick, Preston	Integrated
LTM1199	Hanover Street Mill / Thorn EMI Works, Preston	Spinning
LTM1333	Bute Mill, Essex Street, Preston	Weaving
LTM1404	Grimshaw Street Foundry, Preston	Ironworks
LTM1405	Canal Foundry, Fylde Road, Preston	Ironworks
LTM1409	Peel Hall Works, Preston	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1412	Bold Street Foundry, Bold Street, Preston	Ironworks
LTM1544	Wellington Works, Wellfield Road, Preston	Gold Thread Works
LTM1546	Shepherd Street Dye Works, Preston	Finishing
LTM1548	St Mark's Road Reed Works	Reed and Heald Works
LTM1554	Hopwood Street Bobbin Shop, Preston	Spindle and Bobbin Works

Table 9: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Preston

4.11 RIBBLE VALLEY

- 4.11.1 In total, there are 83 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Ribble Valley (Fig 22). The principal urban centre of the borough is Clitheroe, which has an important and varied group of sites, representing the cotton spinning, weaving, and finishing branches of the textile industry, together with a spindle and bobbin mill and a chemical works. The other urban centre to contain textile-manufacturing sites in the borough is Longridge, where the weaving branch of the industry is represented, together with the manufacture of spindles and bobbins. The recorded sites that lie beyond these two urban centres are all rural, with a relatively large number of spindle and bobbin mills, such as those at Aighton (LTM1204 and LTM1205) and Hurst Green (LTM1206).
- 4.11.2 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites, some physical remains survive at 26 sites (Fig 23), representing a 31.32% survival rate; the surviving sites are listed below (Table 10). In addition, whilst 30 of the 57 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 27 sites, although this remains untested.
- 4.11.3 The largest group lies in Clitheroe, and includes Primrose Mill and Printworks (LTM0807), which expanded from an eighteenth-century industrial hamlet centred on a cotton-spinning mill to a large complex of buildings that catered for the finishing branch of the textile industry. The early water-powered cotton industry in Clitheroe is also represented by the surviving elements of Shaw Bridge Old Mill (LTM1376), which was erected on the bank of Mearley Brook in the late eighteenth century, but was used for the manufacture of chairs after the mid-nineteenth century. Holmes Mill (LTM0809; Plate 15) is another important site that survives largely intact in Clitheroe. Originating in the early 1820s as three independent buildings, Holmes Mill expanded into an integrated manufacturing site.
- 4.11.4 Several notable sites lie elsewhere in the borough. Kirk Mill in Chipping (LTM1209; Plate 16) is of particular importance, representing a largely intact, rare example of an eighteenth-century cotton-spinning mill. The mill was until recently used as a chair manufactory, although this business ceased trading in 2010, raising some questions as to the future of the buildings. Recently, the site has been included in an extension of the Chipping Conservation Area.
- 4.11.5 The borough also contains several interesting examples of weaving mills built during the second half of the nineteenth century. In Longridge, Stonebridge Mill (LTM0761) was erected as a purpose-built weaving factory in 1850 and, amongst other buildings arranged around a central courtyard, the site retains two engine and boiler houses (Plate 17). Rural examples include Judge Walmesley's Mill of 1852 in Billington (LTM0818), although the weaving sheds there have been largely demolished in recent years, and the well-preserved Union Mill of 1856 in Sabden (LTM1389; Plate 18). Other sites include Friendship Mill of 1884 in Read (LTM1307), and the Co-operative Mill of 1888/9 in Ribchester (LTM0577), which both retain large sections of their weaving sheds.



Plate 15: Holmes Mill, Clitheroe



Plate 16: Kirk Mill, Chipping



Plate 17: Stonebridge Mill, Longridge



Plate 18: Union Mill in Sabden

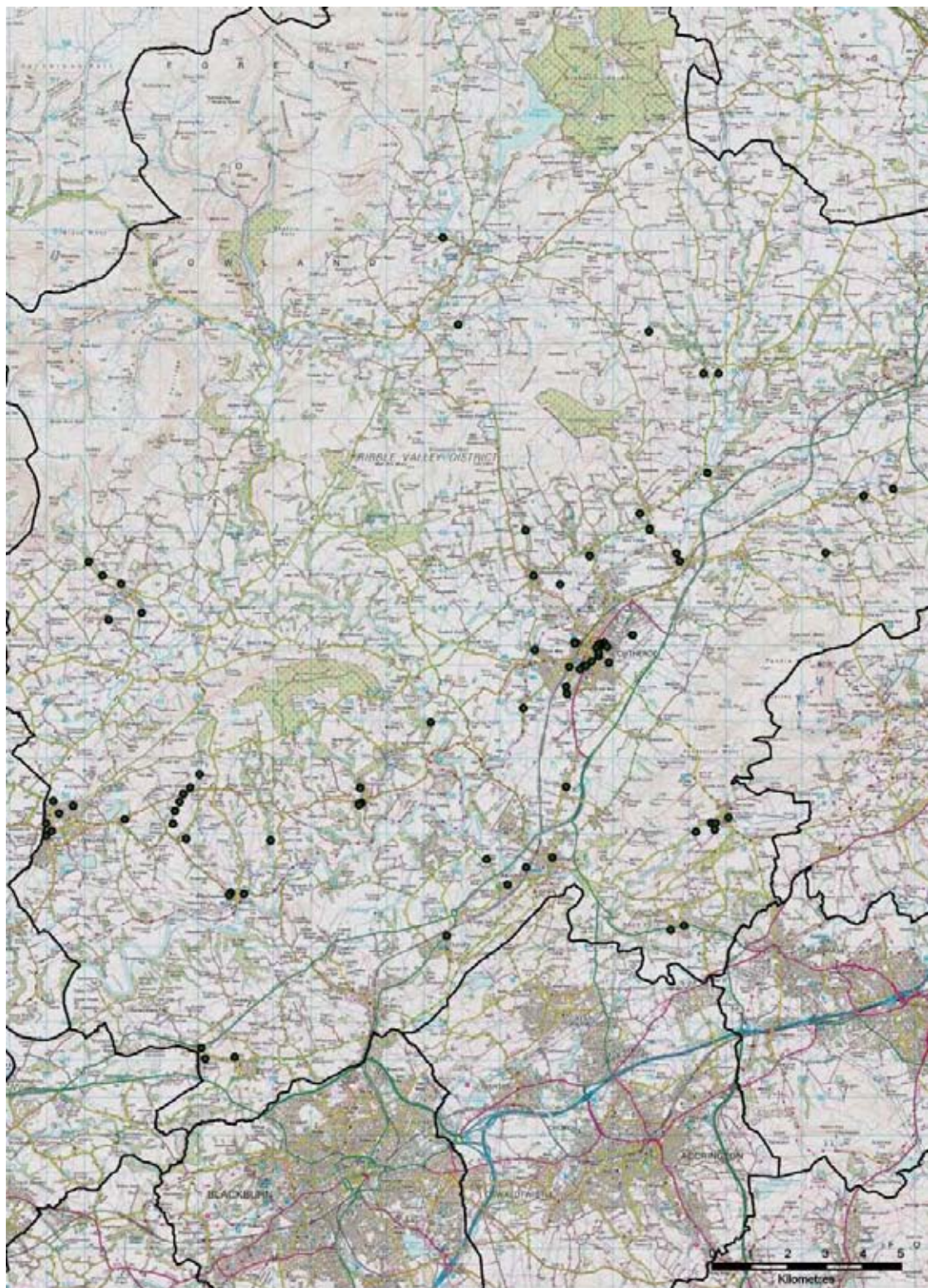


Figure 22: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley



Figure 23: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0167	Shaw Bridge Mill, Clitheroe	Integrated
LTM0391	Queens Mill, Chatburn Road, Longridge	Weaving
LTM0532	Jubilee Mill, Clitheroe	Weaving
LTM0534	Upbrooks Mill, Clitheroe	Spinning; Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0577	Co-operative Mill, Ribchester	Weaving
LTM0761	Stonebridge Mill, Kestor Lane, Longridge	Weaving
LTM0762	Dewhurst's Bobbin Mill, Victoria Street, Longridge	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0807	Primrose Mill and Primrose Printworks, Clitheroe	Spinning; Integrated; Finishing
LTM0809	Holmes Mill, Greenacre Street, Clitheroe	Integrated
LTM0812	Greendale Mill, Grindleton	Weaving
LTM0814	Cage Mill, off Greenmoor Lane, Ribchester	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0817	Chew Mill, Elker Lane, Billington	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0818	Judge Walmesley's Mill, Billington	Integrated
LTM0821	Victoria Mill, Sabden	Integrated
LTM0824	Knowle Green Lower Mill	Spinning; Ironworks
LTM1204	Dene Brook Bobbin Mill, Aighton	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1205	Lower Shop Bobbin Mill, Aighton	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1206	Crow Wood Bobbin Mill, Hurst Green	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1209	Kirk Mill, Chipping	Spinning
LTM1215	Brewery Cotton Mill, Clitheroe	Integrated; Weaving
LTM1307	Friendship Mill, Read	Weaving
LTM1376	Shaw Bridge Old Mill, Clitheroe	Spinning; Integrated
LTM1379	Albion Bobbin Works, Clitheroe	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM1380	Ribble Mordant Works, Clitheroe	Chemical Works
LTM1385	Sawley Corn Mill, Sawley	Finishing
LTM1389	Union Mill, Sabden	Weaving

Table 10: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley

4.12 ROSSENDALE

- 4.12.1 In total, there are 323 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Rossendale (Fig 24). The distribution of the sites across the borough has been dictated largely by the steep topography, with the majority of sites lining the valley bottoms. The principal urban centres for textile manufacturing in Rossendale include Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Bacup and Whitworth, with small groups at Edenfield, Helmshore, Stacksteads, Waterfoot and Shawforth.
- 4.12.2 A significant component of the textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale comprise intergrated mills, and unusually there was also a large component of woollen mills. A good example of the former is Britannia Mill in Bacup (LTM0977), which was established in *c* 1840 and survives largely intact (Plate 19).
- 4.12.3 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 90 sites (Fig 14), representing a 27.86% survival rate, one of the lowest in the county. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 11). However, 139 of the 233 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 94 sites, although this remains untested.
- 4.12.4 There is demonstrable evidence for vandalism and dereliction in Rossendale, such as Albert Mill in Whitworth (LTM1302; Plate 20). This good example of a medium-sized integrated mill dating from the later 1860s, is now unsecured with open access, leaving it highly susceptible to vandalism. There are many other instances of this type of dereliction, which has again been exacerbated by the current economic climate.



Plate 19: Britannia Mill



Plate 20: Albert Mill

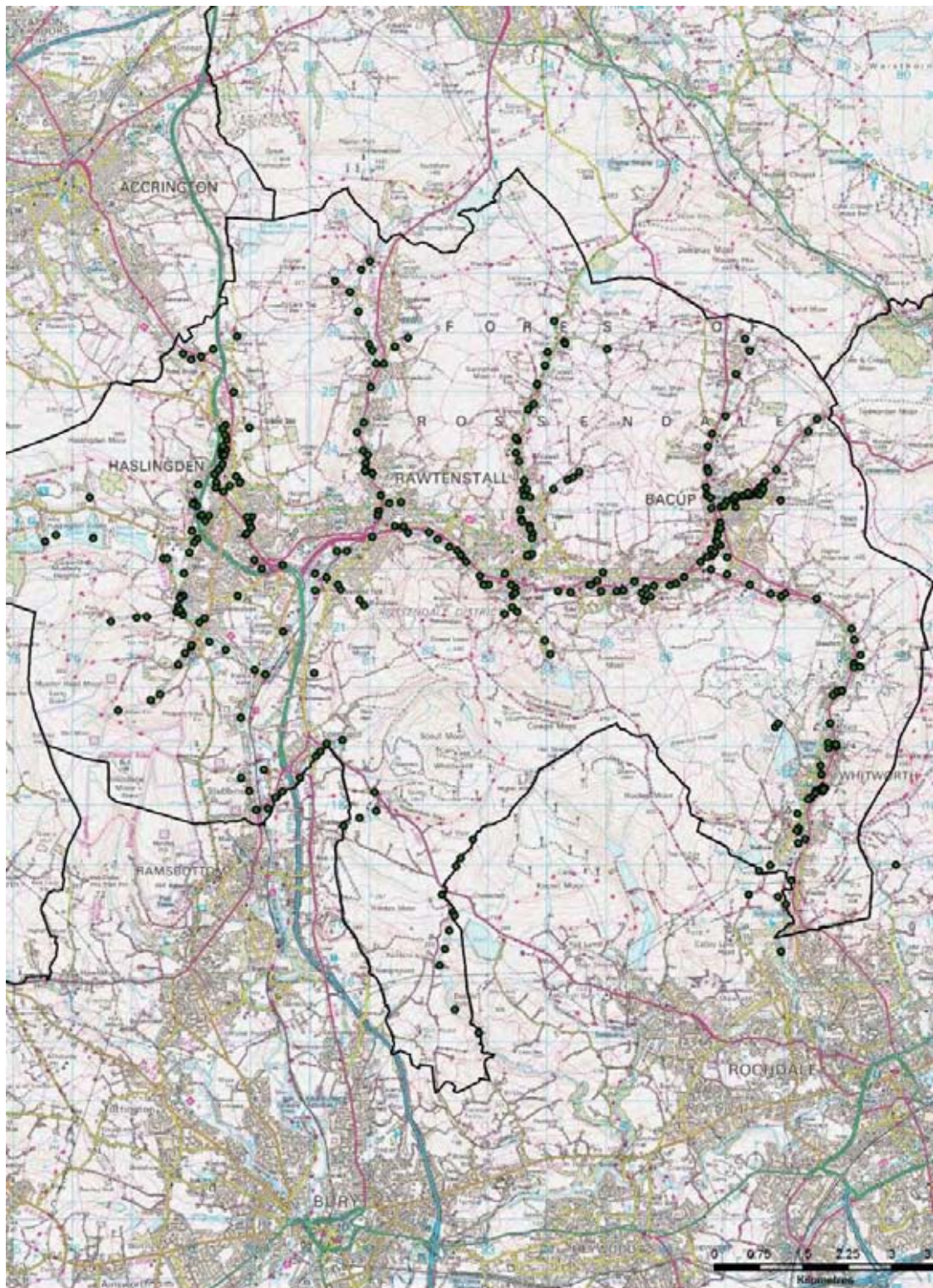


Figure 24: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale

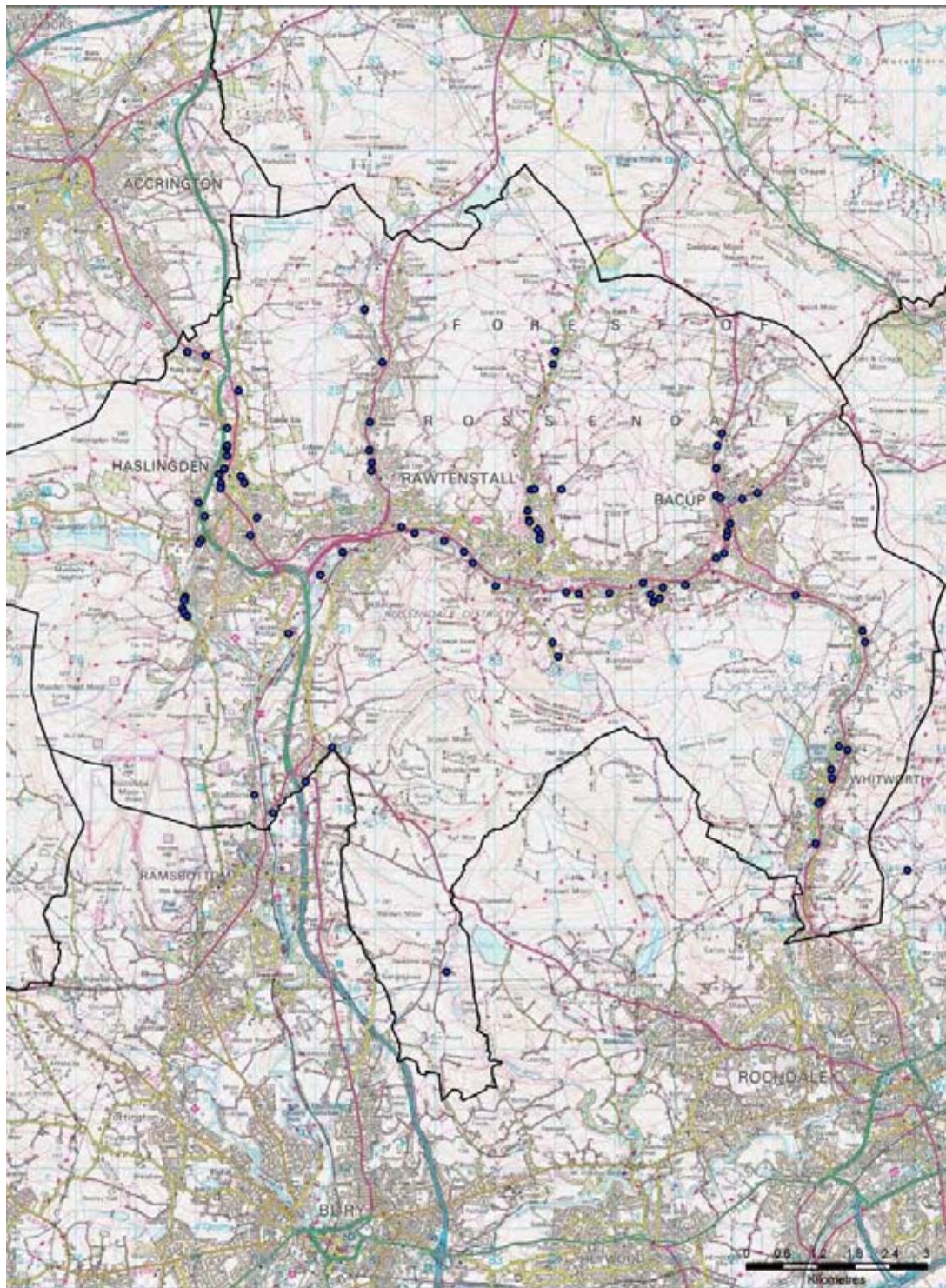


Figure 25: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0074	Rising Bridge Mill, Rising Bridge, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0087	Spring Vale Cotton Mill, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0088	Wilkinson Street Mill (Fountain Mill), Haslingden	Weaving
LTM0090	Acre Mill, Blackburn Road, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0091	Park Mill, Park Road, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0092	Grane Road Mill, Waterfoot	Integrated
LTM0111	Acre Woollen Mill, Acre Mill Road, Bacup	Woollen Mill
LTM0113	Stacksteads Mill, Newchurch Road, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0115	Lower Laund Mill, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall	Woollen Mill
LTM0116	Ilex Mill, Bacup Road, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM0140	Greenbridge Works (Hall Carr Mill), Fallbarn Road, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM0141	Hardman's Mill, New Hall Hey, Rawtenstall	Spinning
LTM0143	Higher Mill and Museum of Lancs Textile, Holcombe Road, Helmshore	Woollen Mill
LTM0148	Olive Mill, off Newchurch Road, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0151	Acre Cotton Mill, off Acre Avenue, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0152	Far Holme Mill, off Far Holme Lane, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0154	Rossendale Mill, Railway Street, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0358	Grove Mill, south of Commerce Street, Haslingden	Weaving
LTM0389	Plantation Mill, Bentwood Road, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0455	Grane Mill, Laneside Road, Haslingden	Weaving
LTM0530	Victoria Works, Fallbarn Road (west of Victoria Street), Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM0538	Cotton Mill, between Chapel Street and Hargreaves Street, Haslingden	Weaving
LTM0543	Vine Grove Mill, Paghous, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0544	Cotton Mill, between Station Road, Barnes Street and Vale Street, Haslingden	Integrated
LTM0547	Britannia Mill, between A56 and Mill Street, Holden Vale	Weaving
LTM0548	Holden Vale Ironworks, north of Britannia Mill, Mill Street, Holden Vale	Ironworks
LTM0693	Union Works, Baron Street, Hareholme, Waterfoot	Integrated
LTM0694	Myrtle Grove Mill, Bacup Road, Hareholme, Waterfoot	Woollen Mill
LTM0695	Warth Mill, Warth Lane, Waterfoot	Weaving
LTM0701	Peel Mill, Market Street, Britannia, Whitworth	Integrated

LTM0702	Freeholds Mill, Shawforth	Integrated
LTM0710	Forest Mill, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0711	Spring Gardens Mill, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0712	Grove Mill, Todmorden Road, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0928	Hope Mill, Rising Bridge, Haslingden	Weaving
LTM0944	Hollin Bank Mill (Middle Mill), Haslingden	Woollen Mill; Integrated
LTM0949	Ewood Bridge Mill, Haslingden	Finishing; Spinning
LTM0962	Broad Clough Mill, Burnley Road, Bacup	Woollen Mill; Integrated
LTM0963	Higher Broad Clough Mill, Bacup	Woollen Mill
LTM0965	Meadows Cotton Mill, nr Jeffry Barn Wood, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0966	Waterside Mill, Burnley Road, Bacup	Spinning
LTM0967	Underbank Mill, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0973	Irwell Mills, Bacup	Spinning
LTM0974	Throstle Cotton Mill, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0975	New Hey Woollen Mill, Rockliffe	Woollen Mill
LTM0977	Mount Pleasant Mill (Britannia Mill), Britannia	Integrated
LTM0979	Waterbarn Mill, Bacup	Woollen Mill; Integrated
LTM0991	Holmes Mills, Edge Side, Bacup	Integrated
LTM0992	Piercy Mill, Rawtenstall	Fulling; Integrated
LTM0994	Shaw Clough Fulling Mill, Rawtenstall	Fulling; Finishing
LTM1005	Laund Mill, Constable Lee, Rawtenstall	Worsted Mill; Integrated
LTM1013	Hargreaves Bleaching Mill (Kippax Mill), Rawtenstall	Finishing
LTM1036	Boarsgreave Mill, Cowpe, Bacup	Integrated
LTM1037	Cowpe Mill, Cowpe Road, Higher Boarsgreave, Bacup	Fulling; Woollen Mill
LTM1040	Eden Wood Mill, Edenfield	Integrated
LTM1043	Bridge Mills, Edenfield	Integrated
LTM1051	Long Land Mill, Closes Bridge	Integrated
LTM1054	Facit Ring Mill, Whitworth	Spinning
LTM1069	Stubbins Vale Mill, Ramsbottom	Woollen Mill
LTM1096	Glen Top Mill, Bacup	Integrated
LTM1191	Holme Bleaching Mill, Holme Lane, Rawtenstall	Finishing
LTM1228	Leebrook Foundry, Rawtenstall	Ironworks

LTM1230	Lane Side Foundry, Haslingden	Ironworks
LTM1231	Union Foundry, Haslingden	Ironworks
LTM1232	Holme Spring Mill, Grane Road, Haslingden	Weaving
LTM1267	Carr Hall Foundry, Hall Street, Haslingden	Finishing
LTM1270	Forest Mill, Forest Holme, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM1271	Britannia Mill, Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall	Spinning
LTM1273	Holme Shed, Rawtenstall	Weaving
LTM1275	Isle of Man Mill, Forest Holme, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM1279	Whitewell Vale Mill, Burnley Road East, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM1280	Clarke Holme Mill, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM1281	Albion Mill, Burnley Road East, Newchurch	Weaving
LTM1282	Wood Mill, Whitewell Bottom, Rawtenstall	Integrated
LTM1283	Wood Mill Shed, Whitewell Bottom, Rawtenstall	Weaving
LTM1289	Union Works, Stubbins	Integrated
LTM1298	Spodden Vale Mill, Facit	Integrated
LTM1300	Bridge End Mill, Whitworth	Integrated
LTM1301	Underbank Mills, Tong End, Whitworth	Integrated
LTM1302	Albert Mill, Whitworth	Integrated
LTM1616	Wall Stones Mill, Lobden	Woollen Mill; Finishing
LTM1623	Vale Mill, Lloyd Street, Whitworth	Weaving
LTM1624	Lloyd Street Works, Whitworth	Machine Works
LTM1632	Higher Mill, Edge Side, Bacup	Integrated
LTM1636	Stansfields Size Works, Bacup	Size Works
LTM1637	Riverside Mill, Bacup	Weaving
LTM1640	Albert Mill, Musbury, Helmshore	Weaving
LTM1644	Laburnum Street Heald and Reed Works, Well Bank, Haslingden	Reed and Heald Works
LTM1646	Holme Bleaching Mill, Holme, Rawtenstall	Finishing
LTM1649	Whittaker's Mill, Holcombe Road, Helmshore	Woollen Mill

Table 10: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale

4.13 SOUTH RIBBLE

- 4.13.1 In total, there are 26 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in South Ribble, concentrated in a belt across the south-eastern part of the borough that extends from Walton-le-Dale to Bamber Bridge and Leyland (Fig 26). Some physical remains survive of ten textile-manufacturing sites (Fig 27), representing a 38.46% survival rate. The surviving sites are listed below (Table 11). In addition, whilst 14 of the 16 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at two sites, including the eighteenth-century Mosney Printworks (LTM1447), although this remains untested.
- 4.13.2 There are some good examples in South Ribble of mill complexes that survive largely intact. In particular, Higher Walton Mill (LTM1250), which originated as a water-powered cotton-spinning mill in the late eighteenth century and was expanded in 1860, retains many of its principal buildings, including an engine house and chimney (Plate 21). Elements of early water-powered cotton-spinning mills also survive at Samlesbury Bottoms (LTM0768) and at Roach Bridge (LTM0855; Plate 22), although both sites have been remodelled during conversion for use as paper mills.
- 4.13.3 Walton Factory (LTM0042) and Moon's Mill (LTM0856) at Walton-le-Dale were also both established in the eighteenth century as cotton-spinning mills. Walton Factory expanded to a huge manufacturing complex, dominated by late nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings, that occupy 2.28 acres. It is similarly uncertain how much, if any, original fabric of Moon's Mill survives amongst the more recent buildings that occupy the site presently.
- 4.13.4 Tardy Gate Mill (LTM1438) in Lostock Hall, and Wesley Street Mill (LTM1440) in Bamber Bridge, are largely intact examples of early Edwardian textile mills. Tardy Gate Mill was built in 1908 as a weaving factory, and retains all of its principal buildings, which are in use currently by several small businesses (Plate 23). The large integrated mill of 1907 on Wesley Street in Bamber Bridge similarly retains all of its principal buildings, including the engine house, although the site is derelict and decaying rapidly (Plate 24).



Plate 21: Higher Walton Mill



Plate 22: Roach Bridge Mill



Plate 23: Tardy Gate Mill, Lostock Hall

Plate 24: Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge



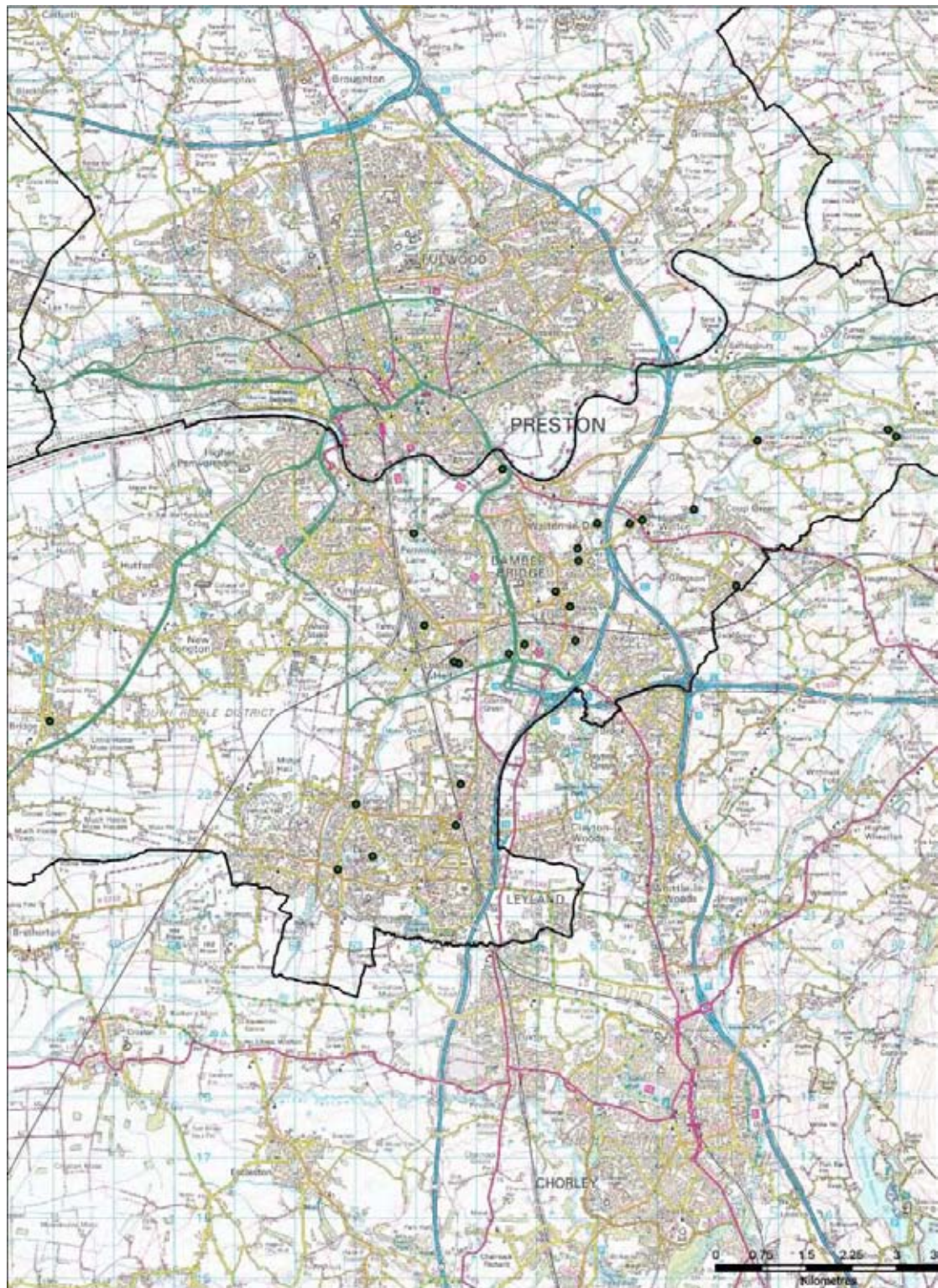


Figure 26: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble

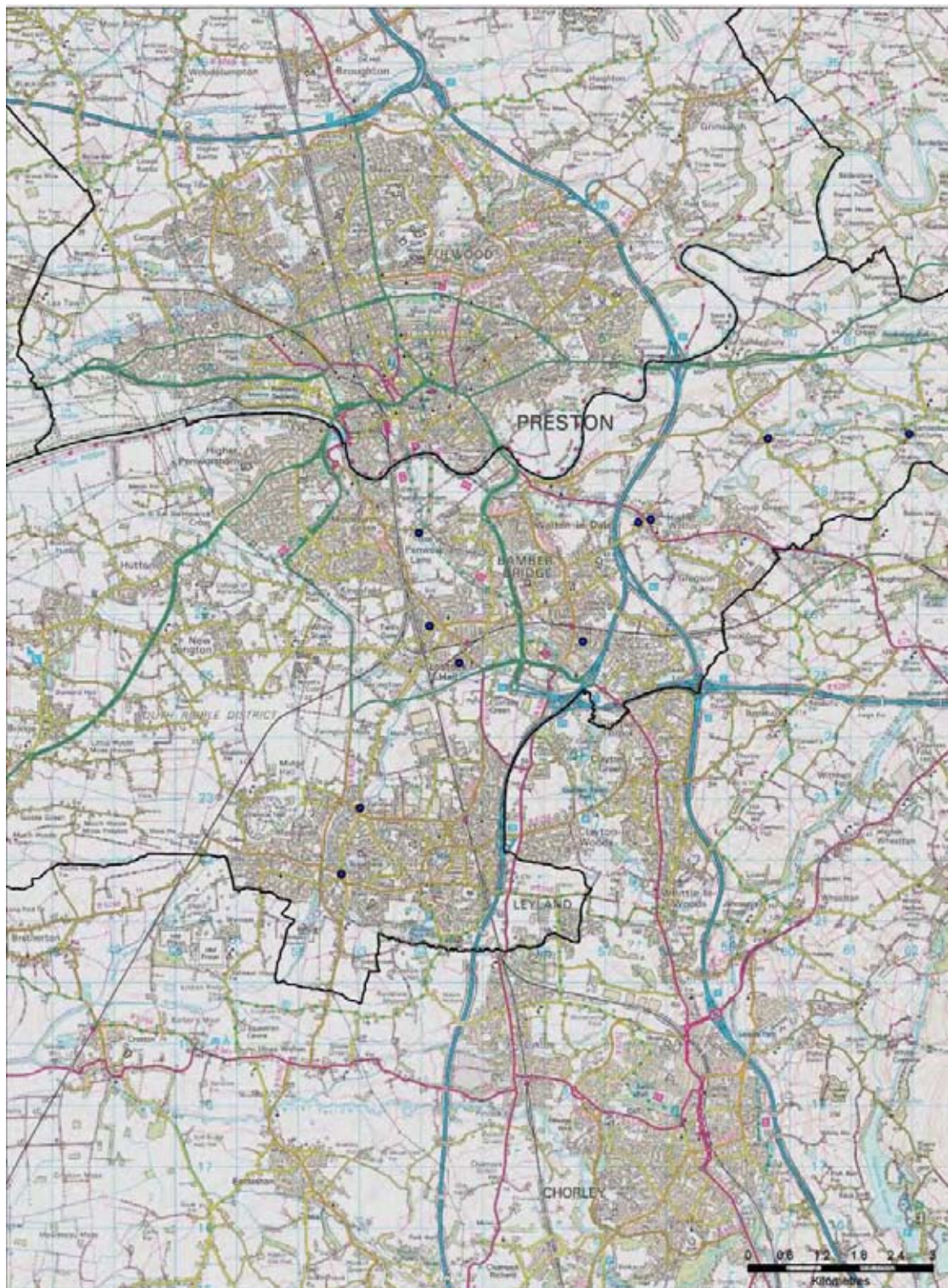


Figure 27: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0042	Walton Factory, Walton-le-Dale	Spinning; Integrated
LTM0353	Earnshaw Bridge Mill, Leyland	Integrated
LTM0768	Samlesbury Bottoms Mill, Samlesbury	Spinning
LTM0855	Roach Bridge Mill, Samlesbury	Spinning
LTM0856	Moon's Mill, Kittlingbourne Brow, Walton-le-Dale	Spinning
LTM1250	Higher Walton Mill, Walton-le-Dale	Integrated
LTM1262	Cuerden Green Mill, Lostock Hall	Spinning
LTM1263	Mount Pleasant Mill, Leyland	Weaving
LTM1438	Tardy Gate Mill, Lostock Hall	Weaving
LTM1440	Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge	Integrated

Table 11: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble

4.14 WEST LANCASHIRE

4.14.1 In total, there are 11 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of West Lancashire (Fig 28). These all lie in Burscough, Lathom, Ormskirk and Skelmersdale, except for the site of an isolated eighteenth-century water-powered spinning mill at Halsall, in the western part of the borough. The types of sites included cotton spinning and weaving mills, a silk mill, a table baize works and, in Lathom, a flax mill and a small chemical works.

4.14.2 Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at five sites (Fig 29), representing a 45.45% survival rate; the surviving sites are listed below (Table 12). These are mainly weaving factories, ranging from the late eighteenth-century hand-loom weaving workshop on Moor Street in Ormskirk (LTM1659), to the Edwardian power-loom weaving sheds in Skelmersdale (LTM1569) and Tarleton (LTM1443). Victoria Works in Burscough (LTM1446) is also an early Edwardian weaving mill, although it has been heavily remodelled as a laundry and retains few features to distinguish it as a textile-manufacturing site.

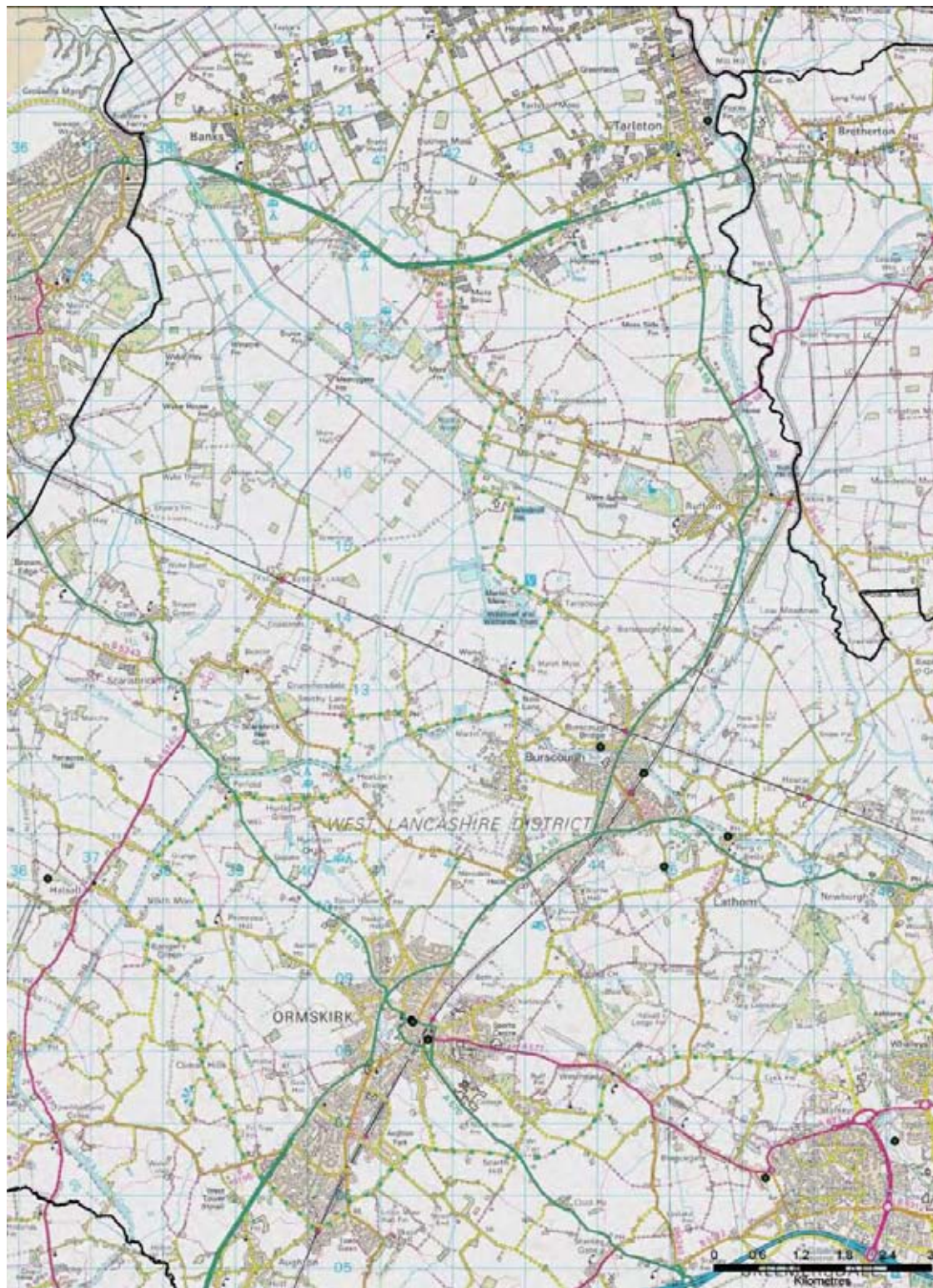


Figure 28: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in West Lancashire



Figure 29: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in West Lancashire

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM1443	Tarleton Mill, Tarleton	Weaving
LTM1445	Burscough Table Baize Works, Burscough	Baize Works
LTM1446	Victoria Works, Victoria Street, Burscough	Weaving
LTM1569	Merdale Mill, Skelsmersdale	Weaving
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk	Weaving

Table 12: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in West Lancashire

4.15 WYRE

4.15.1 In total, 11 textile-manufacturing sites have been identified in the Borough of Wyre (Fig 30). Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at five sites (Fig 31), representing a 45.45% survival rate; the surviving sites are listed below (Table 13).

4.15.2 None of the buildings associated with the textile industry in Wyre are designated Listed Buildings. Lappet Mill, built as a water-powered cotton-spinning factory in 1835 and still in commercial use as a textile factory (LTM0803), was proposed previously for listed building status, although at that time English Heritage decided that the building did not warrant listing since many original features had been removed, and it was considered that the building has appropriate protection through being within a Conservation Area. Nevertheless, Lappet Mill provides a rare surviving example of a water-powered cotton mill in a rural industrial hamlet. Cleveley Mill (LTM1212) is another example of an early water-powered cotton mill in the borough, although it has been converted for residential use.



Figure 30: Plan showing the location of all the textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre



Figure 31: Plan showing the location of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre

Monument	Monument Name	Principal Function
LTM0792	Catterall Basin Printworks, Catterall	Finishing
LTM0797	Lordshouse Bridge Bobbin Mill	Spindle and Bobbin Works
LTM0803	Calder Vale Mill / Lappet Mill, Calder Vale	Spinning; Integrated
LTM1212	Cleveley Mill, Nether Wyresdale	Spinning
LTM1311	Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde	Woollen Mill

Table 13: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 RATES OF LOSS

5.1.1 The Rapid Assessment Survey has shown that textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire continue to be lost at a steady rate, and a considerable number of sites have been damaged or demolished entirely since the aerial photographic survey was carried out by the RCHME in the 1980s.

5.1.2 An indication of the rate at which textile-manufacturing sites have been lost over the last ten years can be gained by comparing the results of the survey of textile mills in Pendle carried out by English Heritage in 1998-9 with the present-day situation (Table 14). Whilst the present survey has not examined the physical remains surviving on each site in as much detail as the English Heritage survey, it has been possible to establish that at least 18 of the 109 surviving sites in the borough of Pendle have been subject to considerable or complete demolition during the last ten years. This equates to a 16.51% loss of the surviving sites.

Mill Extant in 1998-9	Condition in 2009
Narrowgates Mill, Barley	No significant loss since 1998/9
Bancroft Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Fernbank Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Well House Mill, Barnoldswick	No significant loss since 1998/9
Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2005
Albert Mills, Barrowford	No significant loss since 1998/9
Calder Vale Shed, Newbridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
Higherford Mill, Higherford	No significant loss since 1998/9
Holmeffield Mill, Newbridge	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 1999
Lower Clough Mill, Newbridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
Victoria Mills, Lowerford	Further demolition of weaving sheds
Spring Field Mill, Blacko	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2002
Brierfield Mills, Brierfield	No significant loss since 1998/9

Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	No significant loss since 1998/9
Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	No significant loss since 1998/9
Richard Street Mill, Brierfield	Demolished after a fire in 2004
Bankfield Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Birchenlee Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Boundary Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Bradford Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Bridge Shed, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Calder Bank Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Calder Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Crescent Works, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Derby Street Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Empress Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Excelsior Works, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Garden Vale Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Glen Mills, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Green Shed, Colne	Demolished
Green Hill Mill, Colne	Weaving shed demolished, site occupied by modern unit
Grove Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Holker Street Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Knotts Lane Mills, Colne	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 1999
Oak Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Primet Foundry, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Primet Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Riverside Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Standroyd Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Stanley Street Works, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Viaduct Shed, Colne	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2004
Walk Mill, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9
Walton Street Shed, Colne	No significant loss since 1998/9

Albion Mill, Earby	No significant loss since 1998/9
Brook Shed, Earby	No significant loss since 1998/9
Grove Shed, Earby	Mill demolished in 2001, and site now used as a car park
Spring Mill, Earby	No significant loss since 1998/9
Victoria Mill, Earby	No significant loss since 1998/9
County Brook Mill, Foulridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
New Shed, Foulridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
Peel Mill, Foulridge	No significant loss since 1998/9
Spen Brook Mill, Newchurch	No significant loss since 1998/9
Clough Mill, Higham	No significant loss since 1998/9
Clover Croft Mill, Higham	Mill demolished in 2005
Sough Bridge Mill, Kelbrook	No significant loss since 1998/9
Dotcliffe Mill, Kelbrook	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing
Laneshaw Bridge Mill, Colne	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2005
Valley Mill, Laneshaw Bridge, Colne	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2003
Albert Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Albion Dye Works, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Boundary Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Bowling Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Brook Street Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Clover Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Coronation Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Dale Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Edward Street Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Elder Street Works, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Glenfield Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Hendon Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Lee Bank Mill, Nelson	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2004
Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Lomeshaye Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Malvern Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Manor Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9

Marsden Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Oak Bank Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Parkfield Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Reedyford Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Riverside Mill, Nelson	Mill demolished in 2006
Scholefield Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Vale Street Shed, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Valley Mills No 1, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Vulcan Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Waides House Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Whitefield Mill, Nelson	No significant loss since 1998/9
Field Top Mill, Fence	No significant loss since 1998/9
Spring Mills, Fence	No significant loss since 1998/9
Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	No significant loss since 1998/9
Black Carr Mill, Trawden	No significant loss since 1998/9
Brook Shed, Trawden	No significant loss since 1998/9
Forest Shed, Trawden	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing
Hollin Hall Mill, Trawden	Mill demolished and site redeveloped for housing in 2005
Lodge Holme Dyeworks	No significant loss since 1998/9
Scar Top Mill, Trawden	No significant loss since 1998/9

Table 14: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

5.2 CONCLUSION

5.2.1 It is clear that the pace of decay of Lancashire's textile-manufacturing sites has continued unabated into the twenty-first century. Indeed, the favourable economic climate of the first few years of the new century has exacerbated the rate of loss with the redevelopment of brownfield sites. This may be seen by comparing views from satellite imaging with the actual situation on the ground; during the ground-truthing element of the project, numerous mills shown on Google Earth, for instance, had actually been demolished, or were in the process of demolition, such as the large early twentieth-century mule-spinning Orama Mill in Whitworth (Plate 25). The rapid downturn of the economy in the

last two years has caused many of the surviving buildings to become derelict, with an associated increase in the incident of arson and vandalism.



Plate 25: Orama Mill, Whitworth, during demolition in February 2009

- 5.2.2 In contrast to parts of central Manchester, such as Ancoats, there has been a trend for the wholesale demolition and redevelopment of former textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, rather than their refurbishment. Recently, however, there has been a welcome move towards refurbishment as a preferred option, and there begin to be some innovative reuses of former mills. Good examples include the conversion of Centenary Mill in Preston for mixed residential and commercial uses (Plate 26), and Primrose Mill in Darwen for office use (Plate 27).
- 5.2.3 Although a rapid assessment survey, this project has created an invaluable listing of all the known textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county, and allowed a major revision and update of the county Historic Environment Record. It has also highlighted the lack of a detailed understanding of most of the sites and the urgent need for more information in order that the best and most representative examples of the various types of textile-manufacturing sites should not only be preserved, but have viable modern reuses. The Lancashire textile industry dominated the world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but declined rapidly and essentially disappeared following the Second World War. Without sensitive and informed planning, the last vestiges of the physical remains of the industry will be lost in a very short space of time. A good understanding is fundamental to this process, and this assessment has proved to be an invaluable first step towards achieving this goal.



Plate 26: Centenary Mill in Preston



Plate 27: Primrose Mill in Darwen

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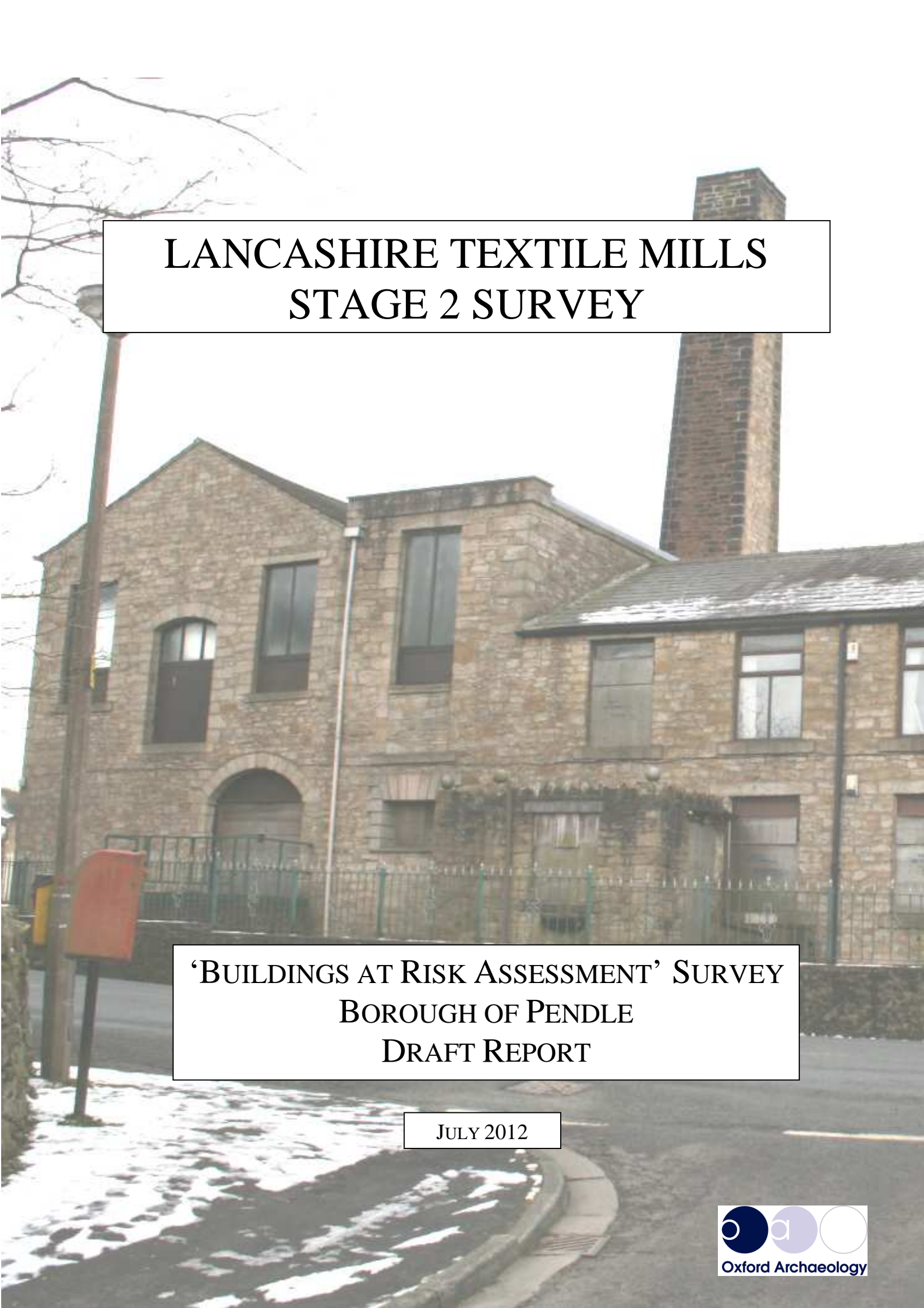
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LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MILLS STAGE 2 SURVEY

‘BUILDINGS AT RISK ASSESSMENT’ SURVEY
BOROUGH OF PENDLE
DRAFT REPORT

JULY 2012

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SUMMARY

This short report summarises the data collected during the Buildings at Risk Assessment Survey of the textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle. Based on the data from the survey, seven sites in the borough have been recommended for detailed survey.

The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 189 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle. Of this number, some physical remains survive at 93 sites, representing a 49.2% survival rate. Whilst this represents a larger survival percentage than most other boroughs in the county, it is notable that a survey carried out by English Heritage in 1998-9 recorded a total of 131 sites that 'were found to have survived to a greater or lesser extent' (Taylor 2000, 2), highlighting the accelerated loss of mill complexes during the past 12 years. Of the 93 surviving sites, only three (Brierfield Mill, Higherford Mill and Primet Foundry) are afforded statutory protection as designation listed buildings, representing 3.2% of the total stock in the borough. An additional 11 sites are afforded some statutory protection due to their location within a conservation area.

In total, eight sites in Pendle (representing 8.6%) are considered to be 'At Risk', with another 13 sites (13.9%) being 'Vulnerable'. Four of the 'Vulnerable' sites are considered to be of high significance; these include Derby Street Mill in Colne, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, Spen Brook Mill in Goldshaw Booth, and the Grade II listed Brierfield Mills in Brierfield, although a Conservation Statement is currently being prepared for the later site that will present options for the long-term management of the mill complex. The remaining 72 sites in the borough are at 'Low Risk'.

The total floorspace in historic textile-manufacturing buildings across the whole of Lancashire is approximately 4,401,775 square metres (47,380,312 square feet), of which some 78% (3,443,039 square metres) lies within Pennine Lancashire. Within Pendle, the total amount of industrial floorspace is approximately 1,105,442 square metres (11,898,878 square feet), whilst the amount of vacant industrial floorspace is currently at approximately 15.6% (*c* 172,708 square metres/1,859,013 square feet). Of the total vacant industrial floorspace, however, some 35,338 square metres (*c* 20%) is within Brierfield Mill; this is the largest amount of vacant industrial floorspace in any one textile-manufacturing site in the whole of the county.

Seven sites in Pendle, comprising two integrated cotton mills, four weaving sheds, and a tape works, have been selected for detailed survey. Of these, Throstle Nest Mill in Nelson is considered to be 'At Risk', whilst Derby Street Mill and Spring Gardens Mill in Colne, Malvern Mill in Nelson, and Spen Brook Mill are 'Vulnerable'. The final two sites, Crescent Works in Colne and Malvern Mill in Nelson, are 'Low Risk', but provide good and largely intact examples of their type.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lancashire Textile Mills Buildings at Risk Assessment Survey has been commissioned and funded English Heritage, with support from Lancashire County Council, the Conservation Officers for the various boroughs in the county, and Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, who are all gratefully acknowledged.

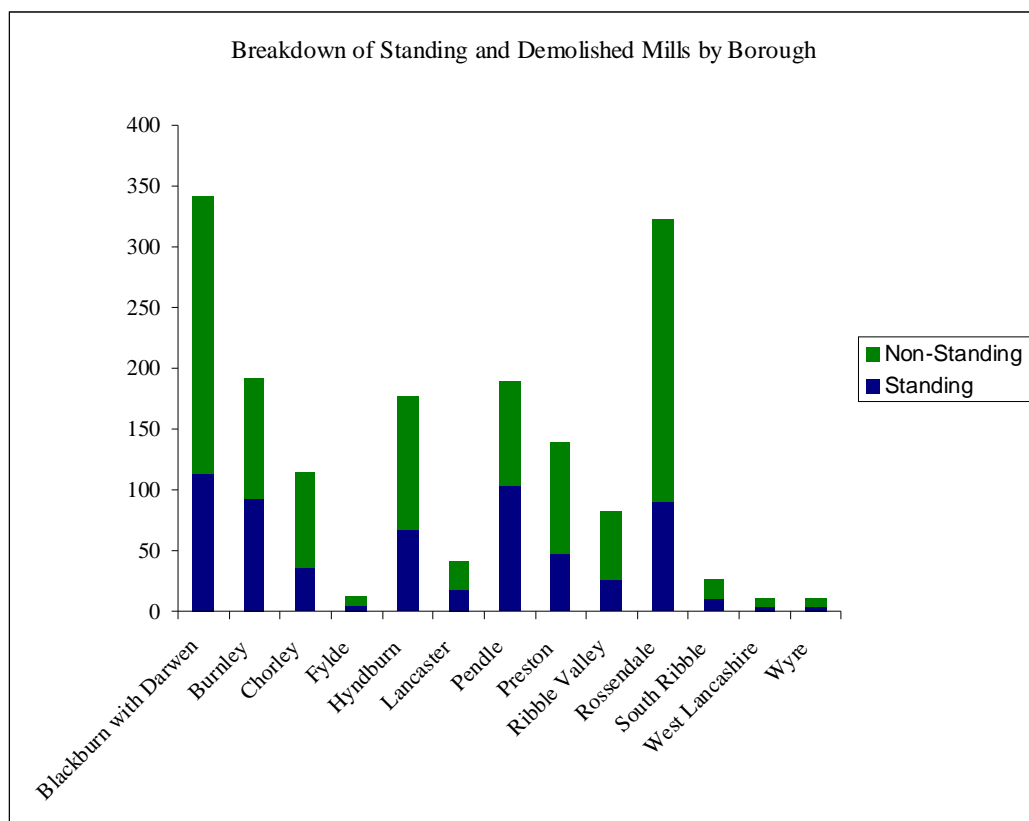
OA North would also like to thank numerous people who provided information, advice, support and encouragement during the course of the data capture. In particular, OA North wishes to express its thanks to Darren Ratcliffe of English Heritage, Steve Szostak of Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Peter Iles of Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Ian Gibson of Lancashire County Museum Service, and Anthony Pilling, textile engineering and architectural historian.

The data was captured in the field by Chris Wild and Lewis Stitt. The illustrations were prepared by Mark Tidmarsh, and the report was compiled by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The loss of a significant proportion of textile mills, frequently without any form of permanent record, can be linked to the decline of the industry in the twentieth century. This resulted in an often dramatic change to the landscapes of the numerous mill towns in Lancashire, reflecting the conflicting requirements and expectations of a post-industrial age. However, the historical importance of the mills, and their status as a diminishing archaeological resource, has been recognised (*eg* English Heritage 1991a, 41-2), mirroring a growing and widespread interest in industrial heritage.



Standing and demolished textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire by borough in 2009-10

1.1.2 Despite the threats facing the surviving buildings of the textile industry, only a very few mill complexes have been afforded listed building status; in total, only 49 mill sites in Lancashire (*c* 9%) have been designated as listed buildings. A few of these, including Grane Mill in Haslingden and Brierfield Mill in Pendle, are recorded on the current Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2011), although a considerable number of the non-designated textile-manufacturing sites in the county are clearly at risk of loss.

- 1.1.3 In response to an increasing rate of loss of historic mill buildings, an initial survey of the county's textile-manufacturing sites took place in 2008. Carried out over a two-year period, the study resulted in a database quantifying all textile-manufacturing sites across Lancashire. The survey concluded that 1661 such sites once existed in Lancashire, although more than two-thirds had been demolished (OA North 2010).
- 1.1.4 Building on the results from this initial survey, English Heritage commissioned Oxford Archaeology North, with support from Lancashire County Council, to undertake a risk survey and more detailed research. Following English Heritage's national 'Heritage at Risk' campaign for 2011, which explored the state of England's industrial heritage, it was intended that this comprehensive survey would produce a thorough qualitative information base of Lancashire's surviving textile mills. It is anticipated that the data will allow the historic significance of individual mill sites to be assessed in detail, including identification of those sites most worthy of statutory protection.

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BAR ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 As an initial element of the project, all of the 619 surviving textile-manufacturing sites identified during the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey were subject to a BAR assessment. A specially designed *pro-forma* was completed for each site, and the data input into the project Access database. The *pro-forma* has provided, for each site, details of location, size, ownership, occupancy, condition and any statutory designations. It has also recorded the number, range, type and condition of the component buildings of each mill complex, enabling a typology of the various textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county to be created. In addition, the footprint of each historic building has been recorded as a shape file within a CAD system, enabling its extent to be located digitally, and the floorspace in each historic building to be calculated. Modern additions to each site have been excluded from the calculations, together with any buildings that have been converted for residential use. The figures presented below are necessarily approximations.
- 2.1.2 Of the 619 sites identified during the Stage 1 Assessment Survey, a total of 540 mill complexes was found to survive as part of the present survey. The discrepancy, in part, arises from the extent of survival of individual sites; the Stage 1 survey included fragmentary remains that in some cases did not constitute complete and useable buildings, which have been excluded from the present assessment. Nevertheless, a considerable number of mills have been demolished since the completion of the Stage 1 survey in 2010, notable examples including India Mill, Victoria Mill, Eclipse Mill, Albion Mill and Waterfield Mill in Blackburn with Darwen, Euxton Mill and Park Mill in Chorley, Spring Mill and Wheatfield Mill in Hyndburn, Dewhurst's Bobbin Mill in Ribble Valley, and Facit Ring Mill in Rossendale. The majority of these were demolished as part of redevelopment schemes, although a few including Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle were demolished following devastating fires.

2.2 DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 Textile-manufacturing has been taken to include the preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of organic textiles, including cotton, wool, silk, fustian, and jute, and man-made fabrics such as oilcloth and rayon. Ancillary works that were demonstrably part of the textile industry, such as textile-machinery works, have also been included in the survey where all or most of their output was directly utilised by the textile manufacturing sites. For instance, a chemical works that produced, amongst a wide range of products, dyes and bleaches has not been included, but sites where dye or bleach was produced exclusively has been included. An engineering works that mainly manufactured looms has been included, but a foundry that provided cast-iron structural elements used in mills and other buildings has not.

2.2.2 For c 10% of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites (equating to approximately 54 sites), the BAR assessment has been completed as a desk-based exercise, utilising the information gathered during the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey. The majority of the extant former spindle and bobbin works in the Ribble Valley, for instance, have been converted for residential use, and would not be considered to be at risk; it was considered unlikely that a site visit would furnish additional information in these cases. For the remainder (approximately 486 sites), a rapid field visit was carried out to complete the assessment *pro-forma*; whilst much of the detail required, including location, statutory designations and a summary description has been extracted from the existing database, information pertaining to the present level of occupancy and current condition needed to be assessed in the field.

2.2.3 The condition of individual sites has been assessed using English Heritage's criteria for assessing Buildings at Risk:

- **Very Bad:** a building where there has been structural failure, or where there are clear signs of structural instability; (where applicable) there has been loss of significant areas of the roof covering, leading to major deterioration of the interior; or where there has been a major fire or other disaster affecting most of the building;
- **Poor:** a building or structure with deteriorating masonry and/or a leaking roof and/or defective rainwater goods, usually accompanied by rot outbreaks within and general deterioration of most elements of the building fabric, including external joinery; or where there has been a fire or other disaster which has affected part of the building;
- **Fair:** a building which is structurally sound, but in need of minor repair or showing signs of a lack of general maintenance;
- **Good:** a building that is structurally sound, weather-tight and with no significant repairs needed.

2.3 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

2.3.1 When applied to an historic building, the term 'significance' can be taken broadly to have several definitions. The first is importance, suggesting that there is something about the site that is valuable, has status and should not be ignored. A site may be important because it is a rare survival, perhaps the only one in the world, or the earliest known example of its type. It may represent a benchmark in terms of the application of technological development, or be a typical example of such sites.

2.3.2 The level to which a site has remained intact is also an important factor in determining its value as a heritage asset; those textile-manufacturing sites that have retained all their principal elements have been ascribed a high significance value. These elements may include the main processing block, the steam-power plant (engine house, boiler house, economiser and chimney), preparation buildings, warehousing and office accommodation.

2.3.3 The next definition of significance is the idea of conveying meaning, implying that the site is a source of knowledge. Finally, there is the concept of a sign, that the building is symbolic, and acts as a pointer to something beyond itself. The significance of any site is to a large extent embodied in its surviving fabric, which can incorporate evidence for how the site was built, how it worked, and how it was adapted to new technology over time.

2.3.4 In their *Designation Listing Selection Guide: Industrial Structures*, English Heritage has identified eight key over-arching heritage values to consider when assessing industrial buildings for designation (English Heritage 2011):

- ***The Wider Industrial Context:*** ‘industrial structures should be considered in their wider setting’, which in the case of the textile industries might extend through all of the various stages of production from raw material to finished goods, associated warehousing, transport infrastructure, and associated housing;
- ***Regional Factors:*** a regional perspective of individual sites is necessary to achieve a representative sample for each sector of an industry, and also to highlight any regional specialisms, such as the flax and sailcloth industries in Kirkham;
- ***Integrated Sites:*** ‘if the process to which a building is related involved numerous components, then the issue of completeness may become overriding.’ The significance of a site may be raised if most, or all, of its elements survive;
- ***Architecture and Process:*** the plan form and appearance of an industrial building should reflect its intended function;
- ***Machinery:*** ‘where it is the machinery that makes a building special, the loss of this will reduce its eligibility for listing’;
- ***Technological innovation:*** those sites associated with the early use of technological advancements will have a raised significance. Similarly, design improvements inherent in the actual buildings may also be significant, such as early fire-proofing techniques or early examples of concrete floors in multi-storey spinning blocks;
- ***Rebuilding and Repair:*** partial rebuilding and repair that can be related to the historic industrial process, and provide evidence for technological change, may in itself be significant enough to warrant protection and should not necessarily be seen to detract from the heritage value of an industrial building;
- ***Historic Interest:*** high significance may be attributed to those sites where physical evidence of important elements of industrial history survives well. ‘In some cases historical association with notable achievements may be sufficient to list’.

2.3.5 These criteria have been used during the present project for assessing the relative historical and archaeological importance of individual textile-manufacturing sites, and a level of significance has been attributed to each site accordingly. The level of significance has been ascribed as follows:

- **Exceptional:** important at national and international levels;
- **High:** important at regional level, including Grade II listed buildings. Retention of these buildings or elements is a priority and considerable care is needed in their adaptation. In mitigation for change, an appropriate level of recording will be required;
- **Medium:** important at local to borough level, including locally listed buildings. May include altered parts of listed buildings or modern additions. Buildings should be retained wherever possible;
- **Low:** buildings of limited heritage or cultural value. May include altered parts of listed buildings or modern additions. The removal or adaptation of these buildings is usually acceptable, providing that care is taken to avoid damage to adjoining historic features.

2.3.6 Each of the 540 surviving sites in the county has been assigned a significance value although, again, it is important to note that this has been based on a rapid inspection of the exterior of each site. As may be expected, only a few sites, representing 1.3% of the total, are considered to be of 'exceptional' significance. All seven of these sites are affording some statutory protection through their designation as either a Scheduled Monument (five sites) and/or as a listed building (four sites).

3. BACKGROUND TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN PENDLE

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Pendle area of Lancashire developed as a specialised cotton-weaving district during the nineteenth century, moving largely entirely over from the traditional wool and worsted production. The cotton industry soon emerged as the economic backbone of such towns as Colne, Foulridge, Earby and Barnoldswick, and gave rise to the new town of Nelson, creating a wave of new housing and urban expansion. Initially, cotton spinning and weaving were undertaken. The first mill in the Marsden area, Ecroyd's worsted mill at Lomeshaye, was built in 1780. Other early water-powered mills included Lodge Holme Mill and Jewel Mill in the Trawden and Brierfield areas, although by 1825 there were still only three textile mills in the whole of Marsden. Indeed, the area was also slow, in comparison with other parts of Lancashire, to adopt cotton as opposed to woollen manufacture as its primary occupation.
- 3.1.2 As the industry grew they tended to separate and weaving became predominant in the area by the end of the nineteenth century. Different townships in the borough developed a specialism in different branches of the weaving industry: sateens, gaberdines and poplins in Nelson; and shirtings, blouse materials, and other fancy goods in Colne. Specialist tape-sizing firms, dyeworks, foundries and factories producing steam engines, looms, loom components and other mechanical apparatus for use in the mills also developed in Pendle.
- 3.1.3 The system of mill companies building and owning mills, and offering 'room and power' to paying tenants was to dominate the second half of the nineteenth century in Pendle. Many mills built by and originally managed by their owners had become room and power premises by the end of the nineteenth century, whilst most of the new mills built in the second half of the century were built by room and power companies. A good example is Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, which was built in 1885 by the Pendle Street Room and Power Company Limited, and had four firms of cotton manufacturers as tenants by 1887. The same phenomenon occurred in rural districts as the success of room and power concerns inspired local consortiums to form and erect weaving sheds of their own to operate on a room and power basis. One such was Black Carr Mill, in the village of Trawden, built on the initiative of the villagers as a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill to be let on a room and power basis. The mill was built between 1880 and 1882 following a public meeting in Trawden in February 1880.
- 3.1.4 The cotton-weaving industry thrived in the area until the First World War, when it began a decline which prompted some manufacturers to diversify into artificial silk and rayon manufacture, but which was ultimately to see the demise of the industry in the area. Textile production in Pendle did continue in one form or another for much of the twentieth century, but by 2000 only a very small number of manufacturers in any branch remained.

4. TEXTILE SITES IN PENDLE

4.1 TEXTILE SITES IN PENDLE

4.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 189 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle (Fig 1). Of this number, some physical remains survive at 93 sites, representing a 49.2% survival rate. Whilst this represents a larger percentage than most other boroughs in the county, it is notable that a survey carried out by English Heritage in 1998-9 recorded a total of 131 sites that ‘were found to have survived to a greater or lesser extent’ (Taylor 2000, 2), highlighting the accelerated loss of mill complexes during the past 12 years.

4.1.2 Important groups of textile sites survive in the urban centres of Colne, Nelson, Brierfield, Barrowford, Barnoldswick and Earby. Three of the surviving sites in the borough (3.2% of the total) are designated listed buildings (all Grade II), and a further 11 are afforded some statutory protection through their inclusion within a conservation area (Table 1). Some mills lie immediately beyond the boundary of a designated conservation area, and could perhaps be considered for inclusion. Examples include Albert Mill in Barrowford (LTM 0621) which lies immediately to the north of the Barrowford Conservation Area, and Derby Street Mill in Colne (LTM 0125) that sits just beyond the northern boundary of the Albert Street Conservation Area in Colne.

4.1.3

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
Listed Buildings			
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	Grade II	454564
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	Grade II	186209
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	Grade II	478075
Conservation Area Staus			
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	Primet Bridge Conservation Area	-
LTH0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians Conservation Area	-
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians Conservation Area	-
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians Conservation Area	-
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	Brierfield Mills Conservation Area	-
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Brierfield Mills Conservation Area	-
LTM0636	Spenn Brook Mill, Goldshaw Booth	Newchurch and Spenn Brook Conservation Area	-
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mill, Nelson	Lomeshaye Hamlet Conservation Area	-
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	Trawden Forest Conservation Area	-
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	Trawden Forest Conservation Area	-
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Trawden	Trawden Forest Conservation Area	-

Table 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle afforded statutory protection

4.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

4.2.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle remain in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 2), although nine sites are currently vacant (9.68% of the total stock), and a further nine are only partly occupied. Four sites have been converted for residential use (Narrowgates Mill in Barley, Lob Lane Mill in Brierfield, Clough Mill in Higham, and Empress Mill in Trawden), whilst Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick is in use as a museum.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	466	466
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	2986	0
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Trawden	873	0
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne	6983	0
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Colne	2550	0
LTM0129	Hope Shed, Colne	705	0
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Colne	1465	0
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill, Colne	5738	0
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Colne	4289	0
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	13747	8412
LTM0171	Atlas Iron Works, Colne	1226	0
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	2690	0
LTM0173	Holker Street Mill, Colne	8443	0
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Colne	6290	0
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	353	353
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	12794	0
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	3852	0
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	6220	0
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick		Museum
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley with		Converted for residential use
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson	17727	0
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Nelson	3759	0
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	13850	3460
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Nelson	2069	0
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Nelson	14092	0
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	755	0
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	5800	1177
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Colne	1054	0
LTM0581	Bridge Shed or Bridge Mill, Colne	980	0
LTM0582	Crescent Works, Colne	1702	0
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Colne	1374	1374
LTM0584	Glen Mills, Colne	4258	4258
LTM0586	Oak Mill or Duckworth Mill, Colne	5812	3049
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Colne	4072	0
LTM0588	Spring Works, Colne	382	0
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Colne	3604	0
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Nelson	1479	0
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Nelson	3815	0
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Nelson	6761	2846
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Nelson	7544	0
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Nelson	4065	0
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Nelson	8547	0
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Nelson	969	0
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Nelson	13420	0
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Nelson	9651	0
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson	12527	0
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Nelson	39067	0
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	11836	11836
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Nelson	9168	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Nelson	3395	3395
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson	17428	0
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	14986	0
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	11325	0
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Nelson	2589	0
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Nelson	7818	0
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Earby	5164	5164
LTM0616	Brook Shed, Earby	280	280
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Earby	3520	0
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Earby	4510	1115
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Barrowford	4754	0
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Barrowford	9691	0
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Barrowford	1790	1070
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	14632	0
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Converted for residential use	
LTM0631	Clough Mill, Higham	Converted for residential use	
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	3415	0
LTM0633	New Shed, Foulridge	6796	635
LTM0634	Peel Mill, Foulridge	3165	0
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Earby	4853	0
LTM0636	Spen Brook Mill, Goldshaw Booth	2126	2126
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Old Laund Booth	3584	0
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	3296	0
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	6037	0
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	8935	0
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	12849	0
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Barnoldswick	5780	0
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge	1155	0
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	3628	0
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	35338	35338
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills, Nelson	16684	0
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Nelson	6996	0
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Colne	7623	0
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Colne	610	0
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Colne	6095	0
LTM1088	Empress Mill, Trawden	Converted for residential use	
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	1335	0
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Nelson	2170	0
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	8277	0
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	1838	0
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, Colne	951	0
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	2461	0
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Nelson	2555	0
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Trawden	478	0
Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square		1,105,442	172,708

Table 2: List of surviving textile sites in Pendle, and their industrial floor space

4.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

4.3.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle are in an overall good condition, with 24 in a fair condition, five in poor condition, and three in very bad condition. A total of eight sites (8.6% of the total stock) in the borough are 'At Risk', and an additional 13 sites (13.98%) are considered to be 'Vulnerable', although a Conservation Statement is currently being prepared for one of these sites (Brierfield Mill), which will present options for the long-term management of the mill complex. The remainder are considered to be at Low Risk (Table 3).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk_Grade	Significance
LTM0586	Oak Mill, Colne	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0616	Brook Shed, Earby	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Barrowford	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0584	Glen Mills, Colne	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Colne	Poor	At Risk	Low
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Nelson	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0636	Spem Brook Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Earby	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Barnoldswick	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1088	Empress Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0582	Crescent Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0588	Spring Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0581	Bridge Shed or Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	High

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk_Grade	Significance
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0129	Hope Shed or Skelton Street	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0171	Atlas Iron Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0173	Holker Street Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0631	Clough Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0633	New Shed, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0634	Peel Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Old Laund Booth	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0834	Brierfield Mills	Good	Vulnerable	High
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Table 3: Condition, Risk Grade and Significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

4.3.2 None of the surviving sites in Pendle are considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although 13 are potentially of High Significance, of which only three (Higherford Mill, Brierfield Mill and Primet Foundry) have listed building designation, and an additional four lie within a conservation area. Six of the sites, including Derby Street Mill and Bankfield Mill in Colne, and Pendle Street Shed and Manor Mill in Nelson, are not afforded any statutory protection. Derby Street Mill, however, is situated close to the northern boundary of the Albert Road Conservation Area.

- 4.3.3 Amongst those that are of high significance, and considered to be ‘Vulnerable’, are Brierfield Mill in Brierfield, Spen Brook Mill in Goldshaw Booth, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, and Derby Street Mill in Colne (Table 3). Brierfield Mill, however, is currently the focus of a major regeneration scheme.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEY

- 4.1.1 Seven textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle have been selected for detailed survey. These include Derby Street Mill (LTM 0125), Spring Gardens Mill (LTM 0135) and Crescent Works (LTM 0582) in Colne, Throstle Nest Mill (LTM 0575), Manor Mill (LTM 0601) and Malvern Mill (LTM 0603) in Nelson, and Spen Brook Mill (LTM 0636) in Goldshaw Booth.
- 4.1.2 ***Derby Street Mill, Colne:*** Derby Street Mill was built by a partnership between J Crabtree and J Riddiough in 1891 as a steam-powered weaving mill. It had a warehouse and yarn preparation block of three storeys, basement and attics, a single-storey weaving shed of 430 looms and internal corner engine and boiler houses. In 1894 the mill was doubled in size to the north, the new weaving shed having its own warehouse and preparation block but utilising the existing power source which had been upgraded in 1891-2. The new weaving shed and warehouse have been dated by an inscription reading 'Derby Street Mill Extension 1894'. The mill's management was in the hands of the Derby Street Room and Power Company from 1896.



Derby Street Mill

- 4.1.3 Derby Street Mill is in fair condition, and is occupied. The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

- 4.1.4 **Spring Gardens Mill, Colne:** the mill was built in 1847 and comprised a semi-circular-shaped single-storey weaving shed at the north end of the site, and a multi-storey spinning mill. The original mill buildings to the west contain a five-storey main building, over a raised basement, 20 bays long by 6 bays deep, and of fireproof construction with segmental brick arches. Fire destroyed a large portion of the mill, although it was rebuilt as a four-storey block. The warehouse gained an additional storey, making it five-storey in 1889. The building is seven bays long and nine bays deep, of fireproof construction with quadruple brick arches. It is built over the earlier power source, a new boiler house being built at the rear. A new weaving shed with the capacity for 1200 looms south of and uphill from the mill addition was erected in 1892. The shed is single-storeyed but has a basement under its downhill end. 70000 spindles and 1656 looms were in operation at the mill by 1899, and the taping machines had separate buildings, alongside with a workshop, two weaving sheds and two engine houses and two boiler houses.



Spring Gardens Mill, Colne

- 4.1.5 The mill is in fair condition, and is partly occupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.
- 4.1.6 **Crescent Works, Colne:** erected in *c* 1924, Crescent Works provides a good example of a largely intact size and yarn preparation works. It is a rectangular, single-storey building built of stone to the front and of brick to the rear, and apart from a gabled boiler and engine house at one corner, the whole structure is roofed with glazed saw-tooth north-light trusses. Pedestrian and goods access was from the front, with separate and well segregated doorways for visitors and the workforce.



Aerial view of Crescent Works

- 4.1.7 The mill is occupied and is in good condition. It has an *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It is a rare example of a twentieth-century textile size and yarn preparation works, and has a group value with the Stanley Street Works (LTM 0589) and Spring Works (LTM 0588).
- 4.1.8 ***Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson:*** Throstle Nest Mill originated in 1850-51 as a four-storey spinning mill, with a small weaving shed added subsequently. Constructed of watershot masonry with a stone gutter, the spinning mill occupies the centre of the site. The engine and boiler houses, and chimney, were attached to the southern end and have been demolished. However, an infilled wall box on the gable probably indicates the position of a vertical driving shaft. On the opposite side of the mill, a narrow, two-storey extension with northern light roof projects towards Bankhouse Road. A re-roofed weaving shed extends west of the mill to Throstle Street, and may incorporate the site of the original weaving shed. A two-storey warehouse and preparation building with yarn cellar and northern light roof form the southern corner. On the east of the former spinning factory as a larger weaving shed running along Bankhouse Road to Hey Street. A small extension from the main, rectangular shed is located at the south-west corner. The mill buildings have been much altered, and the steam plant has been lost, but the existence of the early building at the core of the site lends it some interest.



Aerial view of Throstle Nest Mill

- 4.1.9 The mill is in poor condition, and is only partly occupied. The fabric of the complex clearly incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes, perhaps associated with *technological innovation*. The site has a high *architecture and process* value, and is also associated with adjacent workers' housing, imparting a *wider industrial context* value.
- 4.1.10 **Manor Mill, Nelson:** a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill planned in late 1919, Manor Mill is one of a cluster of six textile mills built between 1890 and 1929-30 in the valley of the Hendon Brook. An almost intact weaving shed, characteristic of many early twentieth century mills of Nelson, and the work of its architect, Richard Jaques. Yarn preparation, warehousing and motive power buildings are on the north of the site on Hallam Road. The main warehouse is 22 bays long and two storey high, with a yarn cellar extending under the western portion. A three bay extension, added in 1924, is built out from the north east end. A well-built, two-storey office is placed centrally, dividing the frontage into separate yards. The large engine house is attached to the western end of the warehouse, and has a keystone arched window facing the road. Adjoining is the boiler house which extends to the roadside. The rear portion, which probably held economisers, is topped with a cast-iron water tank. Behind is the reduced, circular brick chimney. The 18 bay weaving shed, built on a large plinth to compensate for the sloping land, runs to the south and has been partly re-roofed to accommodate jacquards. Stone corbels for the second motion survive along the internal, north wall. The mill survives largely intact, although the chimney has been reduced in height.



Manor Mill

4.1.11 The mill is in fair condition, and is currently occupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It has a high group value with the Dale Mill (LTM 0595), Hendon Mill (LTM 0599) and Malvern Mill (LTM 0603), and associated workers' housing to the west, providing a *wider industrial context* value.

4.1.12 **Malvern Mill, Nelson:** Malvern Mill was built in 1912 to a design by Richard Jaques, the leading mill architect in the Nelson and Colne area. It is one of a cluster of six mills that were established on previously undeveloped land on the then eastern edge of Nelson. The mill survives largely intact, although the chimney has been demolished.



Malvern Mill

4.1.13 The mill is currently vacant, and is in fair condition. It has a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. It also provides a good example of an early twentieth-century weaving mill, and potentially has a value for *technological innovation*, as it represents an intact example of a purposes-built Edwardian weaving mill.

4.1.14 **Spen Brook Mill:** built in 1857 on behalf of the Newchurch Mill Building Company in a remote rural location, giving rise to the mill hamlet of Spen Brook. The mill originally consisted of a rubble-built multi-storey office, warehouse with a capacity of 300 looms and yarn preparation block, an engine house, boiler house and chimney, single-storey weaving shed, gasometer and reservoir.



Spen Brook Mill

4.1.15 The mill is in fair condition, but currently unoccupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

4.1.16 In addition to the 50 sites that have been selected for detailed survey, a reserve list of another 50 sites has been compiled. Those sites in Pendle that are included on the reserve list are Bankfield Mill (LTM 0172) and Spring Works (LTM 0588) in Colne, and Scholefield Mill (LTM 0608), Spring Bank Mill (LTM 0609) and Lomeshaye Mill (LTM 0838) in Nelson, and Croft Mill (LTM 0632) and County Brook Mill (LTM0813) in Foulridge.

APPENDIX 1: BAR ASSESSMENT FORMS

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle
- Figure 2: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle graded by their potential significance
- Figure 3: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'
- Figure 4: Extant mills selected for survey

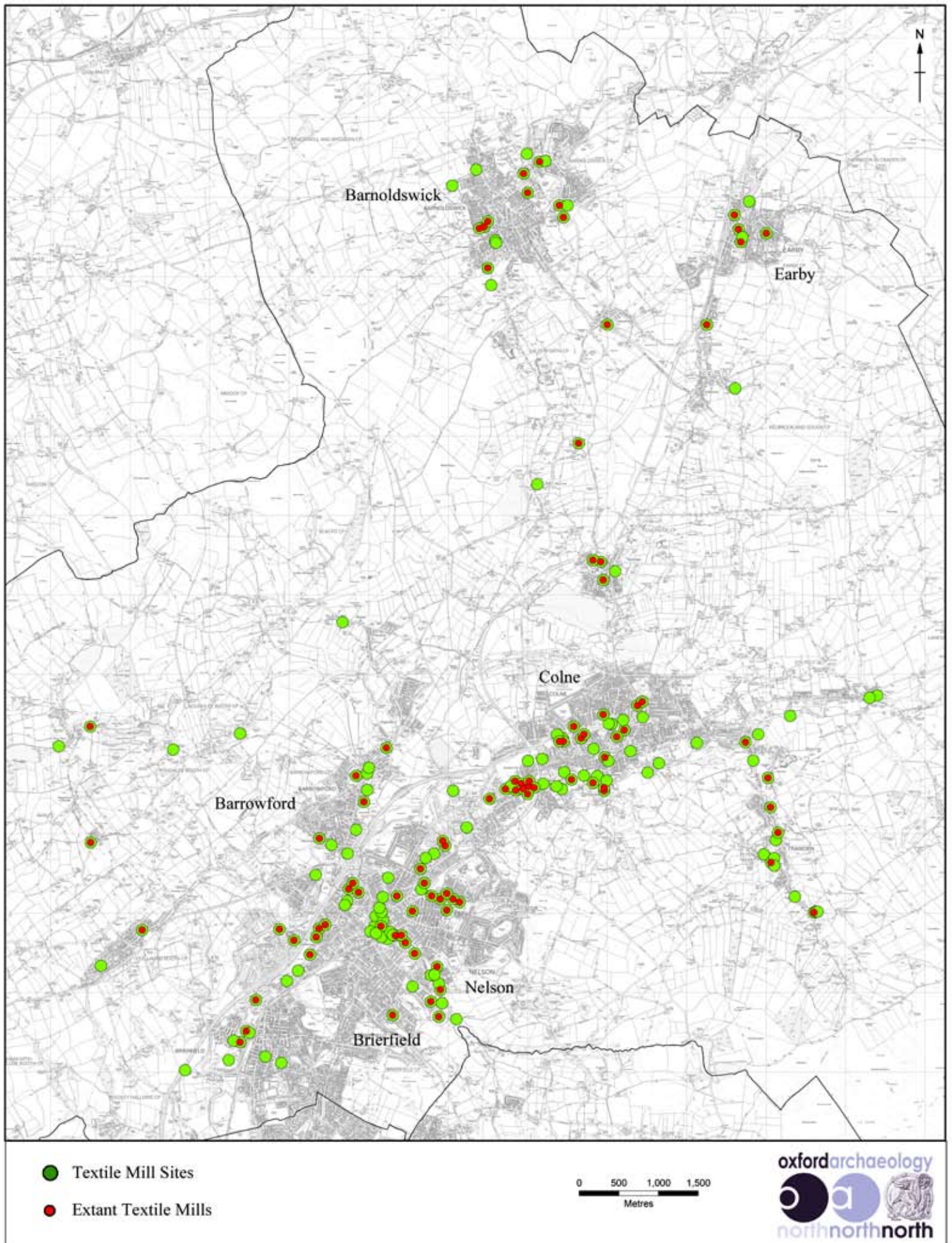


Figure 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle

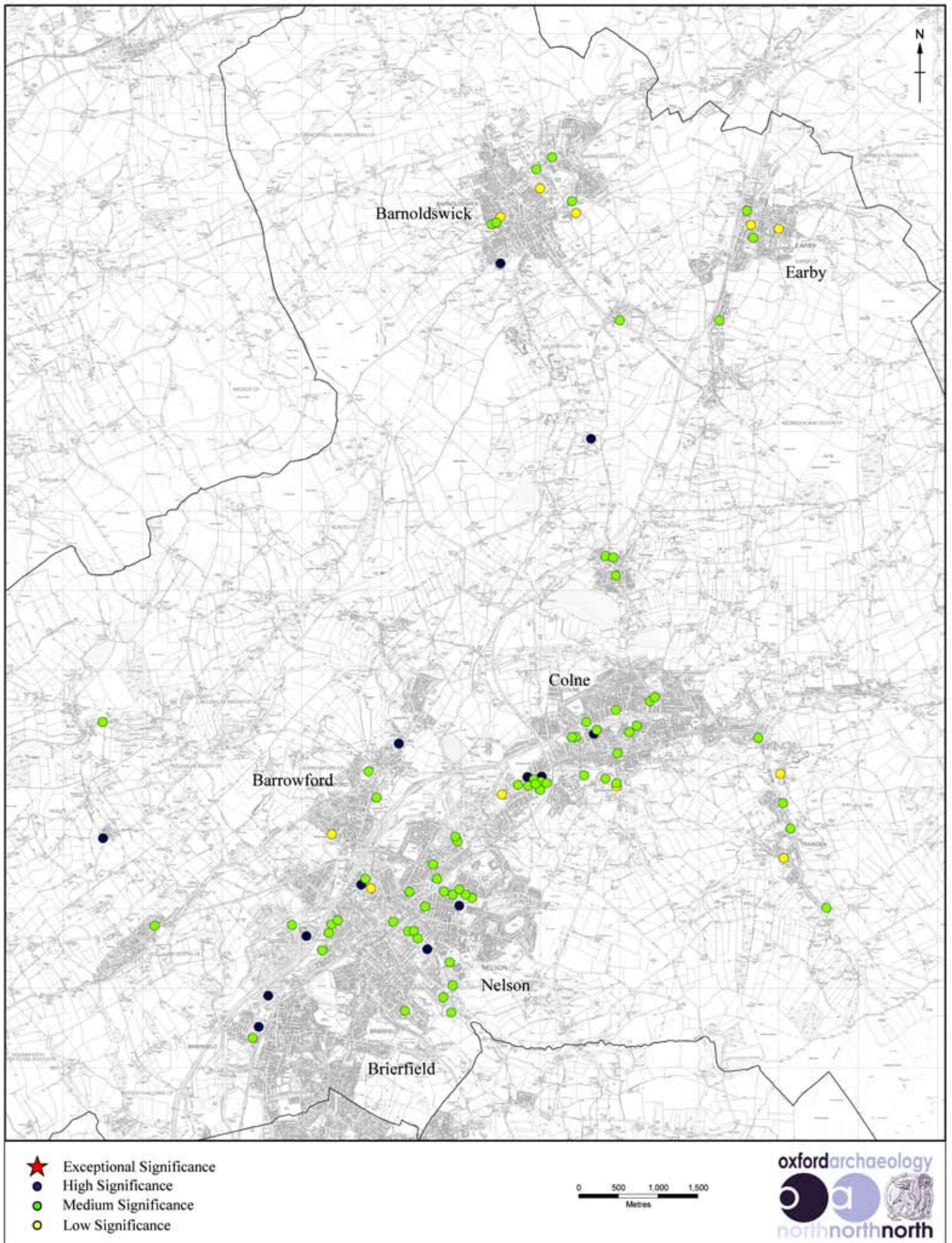


Figure 2: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle graded by their potential significance

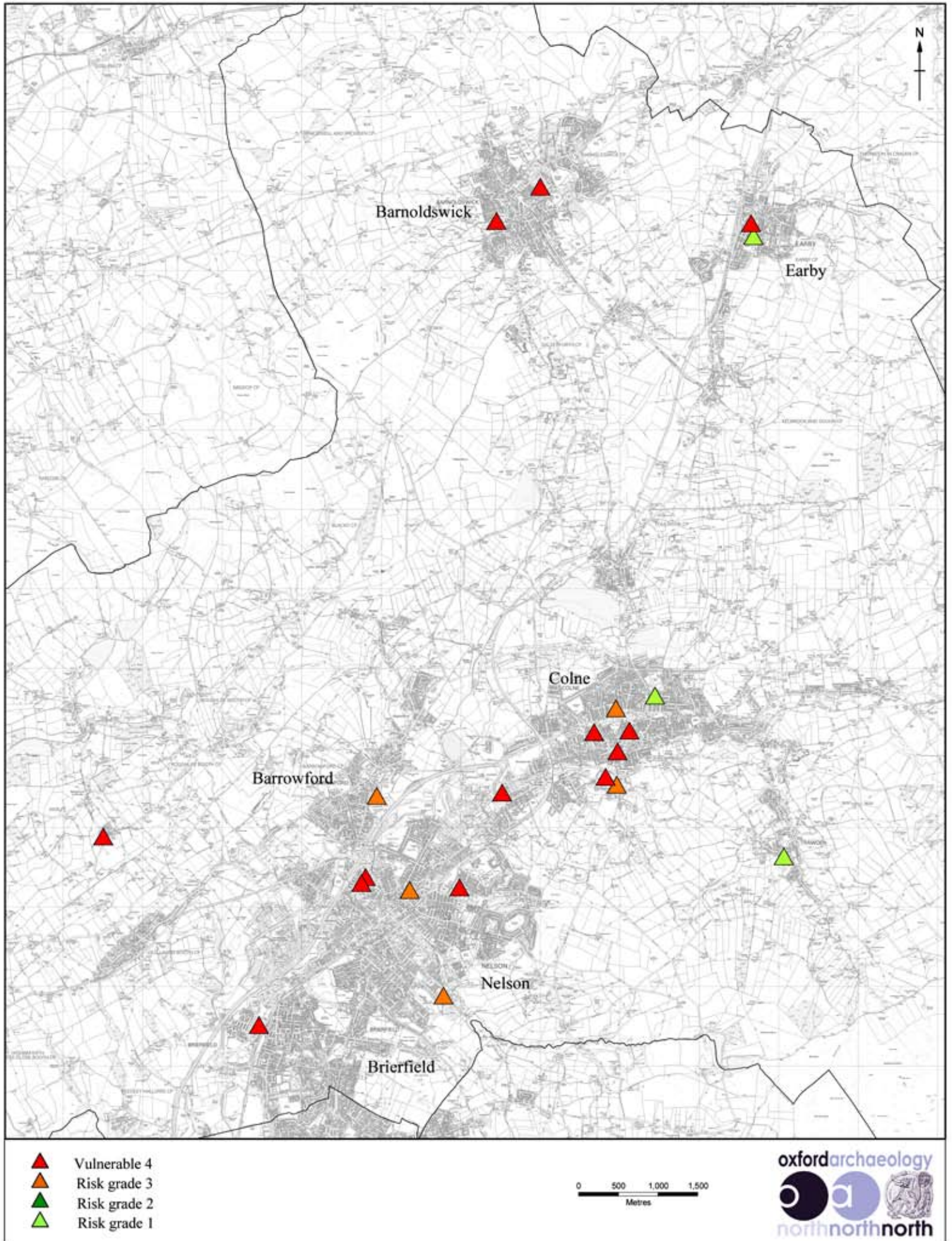


Figure 3: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'

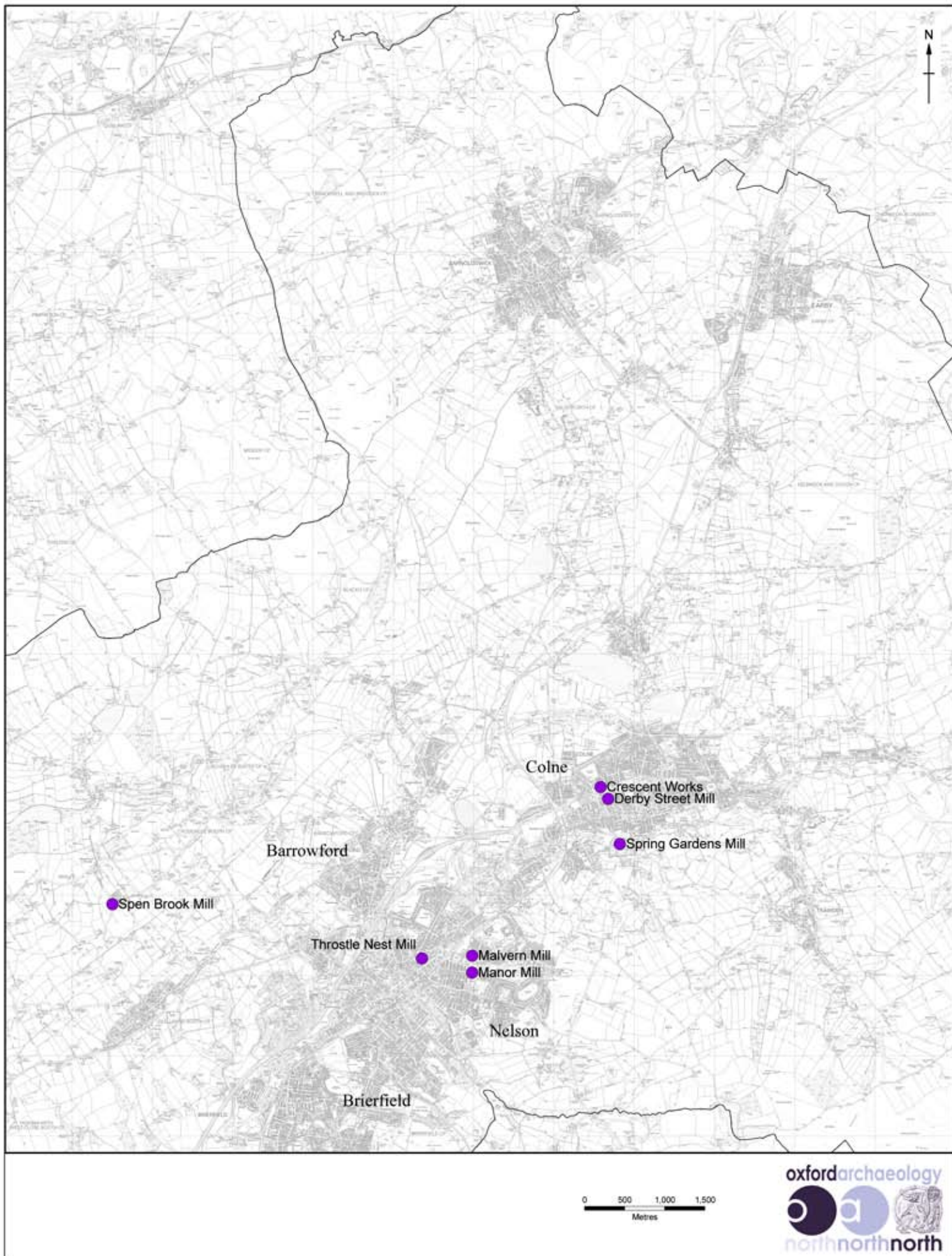


Figure 4: Extant textile sites in Pendle selected for survey